

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3233. Petition of the National Exchange Club, in convention at Atlantic City, N. J., opposed to the sale of revolvers and like firearms in any manner other than governmental regulation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3234. By Mr. ADKINS: Petition proposing the transfer of the United States Military Academy or the Naval Academy to the shores of Lake Michigan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3235. By Mr. BRIGGS: Petition of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, for reduction of the Federal corporation income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3236. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Daniel T. O'Connell, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., recommending favorable consideration of House bill 10554, providing for the increasing of salaries of Federal judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3237. By Mr. KINDRED: Resolution of the Good Citizenship League, of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., protesting against the commercialization of any part of any national park or national monument for power or agricultural purposes, etc.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

3238. By Mr. KUNZ: Petition of Illinois Manufacturers' Association, urging that action be taken toward the erection of a building in Washington for the adequate and modern housing of the United States Patent Office; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

3239. Also, resolution adopted by city council of the city of Chicago, asking that consideration be given to the proposition of transferring either the Military or Naval Academy to an appropriate location on the shores of Lake Michigan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

3240. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the Commercial Law League of America, Chicago, Ill., favoring the Federal judges' salary increase bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3241. Also, petition of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, 50 Church Street, New York City, favoring the passage of the Federal judges' salary increase bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3242. Also, petition of R. J. Dearborn, of the Texas Co., legal department, of New York City, favoring the passage of the Federal judges' salary increase bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3243. Also, petition of Samuel Utermeyer, of 120 Broadway, New York City, favoring the Federal judges' salary increase bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3244. Also, petition of Loyal Leall, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, favoring the passage of the Federal judges' salary increase bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3245. Also, petition of Howard Mansfield, 25 Broadway, New York City, favoring the Federal judges' salary increase legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3246. Also, petition of William J. Curtis, of New York City, favoring the Federal judges' salary increase bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3247. Also, petition of Bohleber & Ledbetter, of New York City, favoring the passage of the Federal judges' salary increase bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3248. Also, petition of Charles A. Boston, chairman of the American Bar Association, favoring the passage of the Federal judges' salary increase bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3249. Also, petition of Charles C. Bauer, 1115 Fifth Avenue, New York City, favoring the passage of the Federal judges' salary increase bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3250. Also, petition of Hubert Howson, president the New York Patent Law Association, favoring the passage of the Federal judges' salary increase bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3251. Also, petition of Charles C. Burlingham, chairman committee on salary of Federal judges for the New York State Bar Association, favoring the Federal judges' salary increase bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3252. Also, petition of the United States cedar industry, headquarters, Everett, Wash., with facts and figures based on governmental reports disclosing the depressed and deplorable condition of the cedar industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3253. Also, petition of B. W. Browne, president and treasurer of the Great Western Oil Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, opposing the cancellation of war debts with European countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3254. Also, petition of Women's Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act, of New York, that the voters of the State of New York expressed their disapproval of the Volstead Act

by a tremendous majority, and that the necessary changes in the Volstead Act be made to meet the wishes of the voters of New York State, as set forth in the referendum, viz, to lift the ban on beverages which are not intoxicating in fact, which fact is to be determined by the laws of the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3255. Also, petition of the United States Immigration Inspectors' Association of New York, pledging its continued support of all legislation intended for the further strengthening of the Immigration Service, particularly of such measures as may insure a permanent and equitable system of promotion, and which are consistent with true efficiency and constructive economy; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

3256. Also, petition of Peter J. Salmon, business manager the Industrial Home for the Blind, favoring the passage of the Cooper bill (H. R. 8635); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3257. Also, petition of the Long Island Bankers (Inc.), of Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., favoring the enactment of the McFadden banking bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3258. Also, petition of Mr. Thomas B. Paton, of New York, general counsel American Bankers' Association, opposing the Hull amendments to the McFadden bill (H. R. 2), and agreeing to the passage of the bill in the form recommended in the Los Angeles resolution adopted by the American Bankers' Association; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3259. Also, petition of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the passage of the McFadden banking bill without the so-called Hull amendment; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3260. Also, petition of the metal trades department, American Federation of Labor, with reference to the condition that exists in the shipbuilding plants of this country and preventing the further expenditures of public moneys in industrial establishments that are known to discriminate against American trade-unionists and other citizens; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

3261. Also, petition of the National Trade Extension Bureau, that the Census Bureau should, by proper authorization of law, periodically obtain data concerning the equipment of modern plumbing and heating in American homes; to the Committee on the Census.

3262. By Mr. SHREVE: Petition of Erie Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, "That we are in full accord with the constitutional theory of national defense and its application to military training in universities, colleges, schools, and camps"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3263. By Mr. SWING: Petition of certain residents of San Diego, Calif., protesting against House bills 7179, 7822, 10123, and 10311, and other bills for the compulsory observance of Sunday in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3264. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Scandinavian Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, International Order of Good Templars, North Braddock, Pa., protesting against the proposed amendment to the immigration law, to become effective July, 1927, which would reduce the immigration quotas from the Scandinavian countries below those at present in force; to the Committee on Immigration.

3265. By Mr. TINKHAM: Resolution of the District Lodge, Massachusetts Order of Vasa, protesting against the new quota in the Federal immigration law; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE

TUESDAY, December 7, 1926

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, Thou dost treat us very mercifully, dealing with us day by day and adding to our opportunities of service. We thank Thee for all Thy blessings and ask that we may fulfill every duty to Thy glory as well as to the welfare of this loved land. Hear us; help us through the day, and may we, when the evening shadows gather, be able to say we have served our generation by the will of God. We ask in Jesus' name, Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, communicated to the Senate the information that a quorum of the House of Representatives had assembled and that the House was ready to proceed with business.

The message announced that the House had adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three Members on the part of the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of each House had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The message communicated to the Senate resolutions of the House unanimously adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. BERT M. FERNALD, late a Senator from the State of Maine.

The message also communicated to the Senate resolutions of the House unanimously adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS, late a Senator from the State of Iowa.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

The message announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 4480. An act providing for the extension of the time limitations under which patents were issued in the case of persons who served in the armed forces of the United States during the World War;

H. R. 10547. An act to require the filing of an affidavit by certain officers of the United States;

H. R. 10739. An act to prevent purchase and sale of public office;

H. R. 11119. An act to alter the personnel of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 125. Joint resolution limiting the time for which licenses for radio transmission may be granted, and for other purposes.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CURTIS and Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas advanced in the center aisle, and

Mr. CURTIS said: Mr. President, your committee, appointed to join a similar committee of the House and wait upon the President to advise him that a quorum of each of the Houses had assembled, performed that duty and beg to report that the President informed your committee that he will communicate to-day a message to the Congress in writing.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Mr. Latta, one of the secretaries of the President, was announced and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate a message in writing.

The message was received by the Assistant Doorkeeper (Carl A. Loeffler) and handed to the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk (John C. Crockett) read the message, as follows:

Members of the Congress, in reporting to the Congress the state of the Union, I find it impossible to characterize it other than one of general peace and prosperity. In some quarters our diplomacy is vexed with difficult and as yet unsolved problems, but nowhere are we met with armed conflict. If some occupations and areas are not flourishing, in none does there remain any acute chronic depression. What the country requires is not so much new policies as a steady continuation of those which are already being crowned with such abundant success. It can not be too often repeated that in common with all the world we are engaged in liquidating the war.

In the present short session no great amount of new legislation is possible, but in order to comprehend what is most desirable some survey of our general situation is necessary. A large amount of time is consumed in the passage of appropriation bills. If each Congress in its opening session would make appropriations to continue for two years, very much time would be saved which could either be devoted to a consideration of the general needs of the country or would result in decreasing the work of legislation.

ECONOMY

Our present state of prosperity has been greatly promoted by three important causes, one of which is economy, resulting in reduction and reform in national taxation. Another is the elimination of many kinds of waste. The third is a general raising of the standards of efficiency. This combination has brought the perfectly astonishing result of a reduction in the

index price of commodities and an increase in the index rate of wages. We have secured a lowering of the cost to produce and a raising of the ability to consume. Prosperity resulting from these causes rests on the securest of all foundations. It gathers strength from its own progress.

In promoting this progress the chief part which the National Government plays lies in the field of economy. Whatever doubts may have been entertained as to the necessity of this policy and the beneficial results which would accrue from it to all the people of the Nation, its wisdom must now be considered thoroughly demonstrated. It may not have appeared to be a novel or perhaps brilliant conception, but it has turned out to be preeminently sound. It has not failed to work. It has surely brought results. It does not have to be excused as a temporary expedient adopted as the lesser evil to remedy some abuse. It is not a palliative seeking to treat symptoms, but a major operation, for the eradication at the source of a large number of social diseases.

Nothing is easier than the expenditure of public money. It does not appear to belong to anybody. The temptation is overwhelming to bestow it on somebody. But the results of extravagance are ruinous. The property of the country, like the freedom of the country, belongs to the people of the country. They have not empowered their Government to take a dollar of it except for a necessary public purpose. But if the Constitution conferred such right, sound economics would forbid it. Nothing is more destructive of the progress of the Nation than Government extravagance. It means an increase in the burden of taxation, dissipation of the returns from enterprise, a decrease in the real value of wages, with ultimate stagnation and decay. The whole theory of our institutions is based on the liberty and independence of the individual. He is dependent on himself for support and therefore entitled to the rewards of his own industry. He is not to be deprived of what he earns that others may be benefited by what they do not earn. What he saves through his private effort is not to be wasted by Government extravagance.

Our national activities have become so vast that it is necessary to scrutinize each item of public expenditure if we are to apply the principle of economy. At the last session we made an immediate increase in the annual Budget of more than \$100,000,000 in benefits conferred on the veterans of three wars, public buildings, and river and harbor improvement. Many projects are being broached requiring further large outlays. I am convinced that it would be greatly for the welfare of the country if we avoid at the present session all commitments except those of the most pressing nature. From a reduction of the debt and taxes will accrue a wider benefit to all the people of this country than from embarking on any new enterprise. When our war debt is decreased we shall have resources for expansion. Until that is accomplished we should confine ourselves to expenditures of the most urgent necessity.

The Department of Commerce has performed a most important function in making plans and securing support of all kinds of national enterprise for the elimination of waste. Efficiency has been greatly promoted through good management and the constantly increasing cooperation of the wage earners throughout the realm of private business. It is my opinion that this whole development has been predicated on the foundation of a protective tariff.

TAX REDUCTION

As a result of economy of administration by the Executive and of appropriation by the Congress, the end of this fiscal year will leave a surplus in the Treasury estimated at \$333,000,000. Unless otherwise ordered, such surplus is used for the retirement of the war debt. A bond which can be retired to-day for 100 cents will cost the people 104½ cents to retire a year from now. While I favor a speedy reduction of the debt as already required by law and in accordance with the promises made to the holders of our Liberty bonds when they were issued, there is no reason why a balanced portion of surplus revenue should not be applied to a reduction of taxation. It can not be repeated too often that the enormous revenues of this Nation could not be collected without becoming a charge on all the people whether or not they directly pay taxes. Everyone who is paying for the bare necessities of food and shelter and clothing, without considering the better things of life, is indirectly paying a national tax. The nearly 20,000,000 owners of securities, the additional scores of millions of holders of insurance policies and depositors in savings banks, are all paying a national tax. Millions of individuals and corporations are making a direct contribution to the National Treasury which runs from 1½ to 25 per cent of their income, besides a number of special requirements, like automobile and admission taxes. Whenever the state of the Treasury will permit, I be-

lieve in a reduction of taxation. I think the taxpayers are entitled to it. But I am not advocating tax reduction merely for the benefit of the taxpayer; I am advocating it for the benefit of the country.

If it appeared feasible, I should welcome permanent tax reduction at this time. The estimated surplus, however, for June 30, 1928, is not much larger than is required in a going business of nearly \$4,000,000,000. We have had but a few months' experience under the present revenue act and shall need to know what is developed by the returns of income produced under it, which are not required to be made until about the time this session terminates, and what the economic probabilities of the country are in the latter part of 1927, before we can reach any justifiable conclusion as to permanent tax reduction. Moreover, the present surplus results from many nonrecurrent items. Meantime, it is possible to grant some real relief by a simple measure making reductions in the payments which accrue on the 15th of March and June, 1927. I am very strongly of the conviction that this is so much a purely business matter that it ought not to be dealt with in a partisan spirit. The Congress has already set the notable example of treating tax problems without much reference to party, which might well be continued. What I desire to advocate most earnestly is relief for the country from unnecessary tax burdens. We can not secure that if we stop to engage in a partisan controversy. As I do not think any change in the special taxes, or any permanent reduction is practical, I therefore urge both parties of the House Ways and Means Committee to agree on a bill granting the temporary relief which I have indicated. Such a reduction would directly affect millions of taxpayers, release large sums for investment in new enterprise, stimulating industrial production and agricultural consumption, and indirectly benefiting every family in the whole country. These are my convictions stated with full knowledge that it is for the Congress to decide whether they judge it best to make such a reduction or leave the surplus for the present year to be applied to retirement of the war debt. That also is eventually tax reduction.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF

It is estimated that customs receipts for the present fiscal year will exceed \$615,000,000, the largest which were ever secured from that source. The value of our imports for the last fiscal year was \$4,466,000,000, an increase of more than 71 per cent since the present tariff law went into effect. Of these imports about 65 per cent, or, roughly, \$2,900,000,000, came in free of duty, which means that the United States affords a duty-free market to other countries almost equal in value to the total imports of Germany and greatly exceeding the total imports of France. We have admitted a greater volume of free imports than any other country except England.

We are, therefore, levying duties on about \$1,550,000,000 of imports. Nearly half of this, or \$700,000,000, is subject to duties for the protection of agriculture and have their origin in countries other than Europe. They substantially increased the prices received by our farmers for their produce. About \$300,000,000 more is represented by luxuries, such as costly rugs, furs, precious stones, etc. This leaves only about \$550,000,000, of our imports under a schedule of duties which is in general under consideration when there is discussion of lowering the tariff. While the duties on this small portion, representing only about 12 per cent of our imports, undoubtedly represent the difference between a fair degree of prosperity or marked depression to many of our industries and the difference between good pay and steady work or wide unemployment to many of our wage earners, it is impossible to conceive how other countries or our own importers could be greatly benefited if these duties are reduced. Those who are starting an agitation for a reduction of tariff duties, partly at least for the benefit of those to whom money has been lent abroad, ought to know that there does not seem to be a very large field within the area of our imports in which probable reductions would be advantageous to foreign goods. Those who wish to benefit foreign producers are much more likely to secure that result by continuing the present enormous purchasing power which comes from our prosperity that has increased our imports over 71 per cent in four years than from any advantages that are likely to accrue from a general tariff reduction.

AGRICULTURE

The important place which agriculture holds in the economic and social life of the Nation can not be overestimated. The National Government is justified in putting forth every effort to make the open country a desirable place to live. No condition meets this requirement which fails to supply a fair return on labor expended and capital invested. While some localities and some particular crops furnish exceptions, in gen-

eral agriculture is continuing to make progress in recovering from the depression of 1921 and 1922. Animal products and food products are in a more encouraging position, while cotton, due to the high prices of past years supplemented by ideal weather conditions, has been stimulated to a point of temporary overproduction. Acting on the request of the cotton-growing interests, I appointed a committee to assist in carrying out their plans. As a result of this cooperation sufficient funds have been pledged to finance the storage and carrying of 4,000,000 bales of cotton. Whether those who own the cotton are willing to put a part of their stock into this plan depends on themselves. The Federal Government has cooperated in providing ample facilities. No method of meeting the situation would be adequate which does not contemplate a reduction of about one-third in the acreage for the coming year. The responsibility for making the plan effective lies with those who own and finance cotton and cotton lands.

The Department of Agriculture estimates the net income of agriculture for the year 1920-21 at only \$375,000,000; for 1924-25, \$2,656,000,000; for 1925-26, \$2,757,000,000. This increase has been brought about in part by the method already referred to, of Federal tax reduction, the elimination of waste, and increased efficiency in industry. The wide gap that existed a few years ago between the index price of agricultural products and the index price of other products has been gradually closing up, though the recent depression in cotton has somewhat enlarged it. Agriculture had, on the whole, been going higher, while industry had been going lower. Industrial and commercial activities, being carried on for the most part by corporations, are taxed at a much higher rate than farming, which is carried on by individuals. This will inevitably make industrial-commodity costs high while war taxation lasts. It is because of this circumstance that national tax reduction has a very large indirect benefit upon the farmer, though it can not relieve him from the very great burden of the local taxes which he pays directly. We have practically relieved the farmer of any Federal income tax.

There is agreement on all sides that some portions of our agricultural industry have lagged behind other industries in recovery from the war and that further improvement in methods of marketing of agricultural products is most desirable. There is belief, also, that the Federal Government can further contribute to these ends beyond the many helpful measures taken during the last five years through the different acts of Congress for advancing the interests of the farmers.

The packers and stockyards act,

Establishing of the intermediate credit banks for agricultural purposes,

The Purnell Act for agricultural research,

The Capper-Volstead Cooperative Marketing Act,

The cooperative marketing act of 1926,

Amendments to the warehousing act,

The enlargement of the activities of the Department of Agriculture,

Enlargement of the scope of loans by the Farm Loan Board,

The tariff on agricultural products,

The large Federal expenditure in improvement of waterways and highways,

The reduction of Federal taxes,

in all comprise a great series of governmental actions in the advancement of the special interest of agriculture.

In determination of what further measures may be undertaken, it seems to me there are certain pitfalls which must be avoided and our test in avoiding them should be to avoid disaster to the farmer himself.

Acting upon my recommendation, the Congress has ordered the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the freight-rate structure, directing that such changes shall be made in freight rates as will promote freedom of movement of agricultural products. Railroad consolidation which I am advocating would also result in a situation where rates could be made more advantageous for farm produce, as has recently been done in the revision of rates on fertilizers in the South. Additional benefit will accrue from the development of our inland waterways. The Mississippi River system carries a commerce of over 50,000,000 tons at a saving of nearly \$18,000,000 annually. The Inland Waterways Corporation operates boats on 2,500 miles of navigable streams, and through its relation with 165 railroads carries freight into and out of 45 States of the Union. During the past six months it has handled over 1,000,000 bushels of grain monthly and by its lower freight rates has raised the price of such grain to the farmer probably $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 3 cents a bushel. The highway system, on which the Federal Government expends about \$85,000,000 a year, is of vital importance to the rural regions.

The advantages to be derived from a more comprehensive and less expensive system of transportation for agriculture ought to be supplemented by provision for an adequate supply of fertilizer at a lower cost than it is at present obtainable. This advantage we are attempting to secure by the proposed development at Muscle Shoals, and there are promising experiments being made in synthetic chemistry for the production of nitrates.

A survey should be made of the relation of Government grazing lands to the livestock industry. Additional legislation is desirable more definitely to establish the place of grazing in the administration of the national forests, properly subordinated to their functions of producing timber and conserving the water supply. Over 180,000,000 acres of grazing lands are still pastured as commons in the public domain with little or no regulation. This has made their use so uncertain that it has contributed greatly to the instability of the livestock industry. Very little of this land is suited to settlement or private ownership. Some plan ought to be adopted for its use in grazing, corresponding broadly to that already successfully applied to the national forests.

The development of sound and strong cooperative associations is of fundamental importance to our agriculture. It is encouraging to note, therefore, that a vigorous and healthy growth in the cooperative movement is continuing. Cooperative associations reporting to the Department of Agriculture at the end of 1925 had on their membership rolls a total of 2,700,000 producers. Their total business in 1925 amounted to approximately \$2,400,000,000, compared with \$635,800,000 in 1915. Legislative action to assist cooperative associations and supplement their efforts was passed at the last session of Congress. Important credit measures were also provided by Congress in 1923 which have been of inestimable value to the cooperative associations. Although the Federal credit agencies have served agriculture well, I think it may be possible to broaden and strengthen the service of these institutions.

Attention is again directed to the surplus problem of agriculture by the present cotton situation. Surpluses often affect prices of various farm commodities in a disastrous manner, and the problem urgently demands a solution. Discussions both in and out of Congress during the past few years have given us a better understanding of the subject, and it is my hope that out of the various proposals made the basis will be found for a sound and effective solution upon which agreement can be reached. In my opinion cooperative marketing associations will be important aids to the ultimate solution of the problem. It may well be, however, that additional measures will be needed to supplement their efforts. I believe all will agree that such measures should not conflict with the best interests of the cooperatives, but rather assist and strengthen them. In working out this problem to any sound conclusion it is necessary to avoid putting the Government into the business of production or marketing or attempting to enact legislation for the purpose of price fixing. The farmer does not favor any attempted remedies that partake of these elements. He has a sincere and candid desire for assistance. If matched by an equally sincere and candid consideration of the different remedies proposed, a sound measure of relief ought to result. It is unfortunate that no general agreement has been reached by the various agricultural interests upon any of the proposed remedies. Out of the discussion of various proposals which can be had before the Committees of Agriculture some measure ought to be perfected which would be generally satisfactory.

Due to the emergency arising from a heavy tropical storm in southern Florida, I authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to use certain funds in anticipation of legislation to enable the farmers in that region to plant their crops. The department will present a bill ratifying the loans which were made for this purpose.

Federal legislation has been adopted authorizing the cooperation of the Government with States and private owners in the protection of forest lands from fire. This preventive measure is of such great importance that I have recommended for it an increased appropriation.

Another preventive measure of great economic and sanitary importance is the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle. Active work is now in progress in one-fourth of the counties of the United States to secure this result. Over 12,000,000 cattle have been under treatment, and the average degree of infection has fallen from 4.9 per cent to 2.8 per cent. The Federal Government is making substantial expenditures for this purpose.

Serious damage is threatened to the corn crop by the European corn borer. Since 1917 it has spread from eastern New England westward into Indiana and now covers about 100,000 square miles. It is one of the most formidable pests because

it spreads rapidly and is exceedingly difficult of control. It has assumed a menace that is of national magnitude and warrants the Federal Government in extending its cooperation to the State and local agencies which are attempting to prevent its further spread and secure its eradication.

The whole question of agriculture needs most careful consideration. In the past few years the Government has given this subject more attention than any other and has held more consultations in relation to it than on any other subject. While the Government is not to be blamed for failure to perform the impossible, the agricultural regions are entitled to know that they have its constant solicitude and sympathy. Many of the farmers are burdened with debts and taxes which they are unable to carry. We are expending in this country many millions of dollars each year to increase farm production. We ought now to put more emphasis on the question of farm marketing. If a sound solution of a permanent nature can be found for this problem, the Congress ought not to hesitate to adopt it.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

In previous messages I have referred to the national importance of the proper development of our water resources. The great projects of extension of the Mississippi system, the protection and development of the lower Colorado River are before Congress, and I have previously commented upon them. I favor the necessary legislation to expedite these projects. Engineering studies are being made for connecting the Great Lakes with the North Atlantic, either through an all-American canal or by way of the St. Lawrence River. These reports will undoubtedly be before the Congress during its present session. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the great importance of such a waterway not only to our mid-continental basin but to the commerce and development of practically the whole Nation. Our river and harbor improvement should be continued in accordance with the present policy. Expenditure of this character is compatible with economy; it is in the nature of capital investment. Work should proceed on the basic trunk lines if this work is to be a success. If the country will be content to be moderate and patient and permit improvements to be made where they will do the greatest general good, rather than insisting on expenditures at this time on secondary projects, our internal waterways can be made a success. If proposed legislation results in a gross manifestation of local jealousies and selfishness, this program can not be carried out. Ultimately we can take care of extensions, but our first effort should be confined to the main arteries.

Our inland commerce has been put to great inconvenience and expense by reason of the lowering of the water level of the Great Lakes. This is an international problem on which competent engineers are making reports. Out of their study it is expected that a feasible method will be developed for raising the level to provide relief for our commerce and supply water for drainage. Whenever a practical plan is presented it ought to be speedily adopted.

RECLAMATION

It is increasingly evident that the Federal Government must in the future take a leading part in the impounding of water for conservation with incidental power for the development of the irrigable lands of the arid region. The unused waters of the West are found mainly in large rivers. Works to store and distribute these have such magnitude and cost that they are not attractive to private enterprise. Water is the irreplaceable natural resource. Its precipitation can not be increased. Its storage on the higher reaches of streams, to meet growing needs, to be used repeatedly as it flows toward the seas, is a practical and prudent business policy.

The United States promises to follow the course of older irrigation countries, where recent important irrigation developments have been carried out as national undertakings. It is gratifying, therefore, that conditions on Federal reclamation projects have become satisfactory. The gross value of crops grown with water from project works increased from \$110,000,000 in 1924 to \$131,000,000 in 1925. The adjustments made last year by Congress relieved irrigators from paying construction costs on unprofitable land, and by so doing inspired new hope and confidence in ability to meet the payments required. Construction payments by water users last year were the largest in the history of the bureau.

The anticipated reclamation fund will be fully absorbed for a number of years in the completion of old projects and the construction of projects inaugurated in the past three years. We should, however, continue to investigate and study the possibilities of a carefully planned development of promising projects, logically of governmental concern because of their physical magnitude, immense cost, and the interstate and inter-

national problems involved. Only in this way may we be fully prepared to meet intelligently the needs of our fast-growing population in the years to come.

TRANSPORTATION

It would be difficult to conceive of any modern activity which contributes more to the necessities and conveniences of life than transportation. Without it our present agricultural production and practically all of our commerce would be completely prostrated. One of the large contributing causes to the present highly satisfactory state of our economic condition is the prompt and dependable service, surpassing all our previous records, rendered by the railroads. This power has been fostered by the spirit of cooperation between Federal and State regulatory commissions. To render this service more efficient and effective and to promote a more scientific regulation, the process of valuing railroad properties should be simplified and the primary valuations should be completed as rapidly as possible. The problem of rate reduction would be much simplified by a process of railroad consolidations. This principle has already been adopted as Federal law. Experience has shown that a more effective method must be provided. Studies have already been made and legislation introduced seeking to promote this end. It would be of great advantage if it could be taken up at once and speedily enacted. The railroad systems of the country and the convenience of all the people are waiting on this important decision.

MERCHANT MARINE

It is axiomatic that no agricultural and industrial country can get the full benefit of its own advantages without a merchant marine. We have been proceeding under the act of Congress that contemplates the establishment of trade routes to be ultimately transferred to private ownership and operation. Due to temporary conditions abroad and at home we have a large demand just now for certain types of freight vessels. Some suggestion has been made for new construction. I do not feel that we are yet warranted in entering that field. Such ships as we might build could not be sold after they are launched for anywhere near what they would cost. We have expended over \$250,000,000 out of the Public Treasury in recent years to make up the losses of operation, not counting depreciation or any cost whatever of our capital investment. The great need of our merchant marine is not for more ships but for more freight. Our merchants are altogether too indifferent about using American ships for the transportation of goods which they send abroad or bring home. Some of our vessels necessarily need repairs, which should be made. I do not believe that the operation of our fleet is as economical and efficient as it could be made if placed under a single responsible head, leaving the Shipping Board free to deal with general matters of policy and regulation.

RADIO LEGISLATION

The Department of Commerce has for some years urgently presented the necessity for further legislation in order to protect radio listeners from interference between broadcasting stations and to carry out other regulatory functions. Both branches of Congress at the last session passed enactments intended to effect such regulation, but the two bills yet remain to be brought into agreement and final passage.

Due to decisions of the courts, the authority of the department under the law of 1912 has broken down; many more stations have been operating than can be accommodated within the limited number of wave lengths available; further stations are in course of construction; many stations have departed from the scheme of allocation set down by the department, and the whole service of this most important public function has drifted into such chaos as seems likely, if not remedied, to destroy its great value. I most urgently recommend that this legislation should be speedily enacted.

I do not believe it is desirable to set up further independent agencies in the Government. Rather I believe it advisable to entrust the important functions of deciding who shall exercise the privilege of radio transmission and under what conditions, the assigning of wave lengths and determination of power, to a board to be assembled whenever action on such questions becomes necessary. There should be right of appeal to the courts from the decisions of such board. The administration of the decisions of the board and the other features of regulation and promotion of radio in the public interest, together with scientific research, should remain in the Department of Commerce. Such an arrangement makes for more expert, more efficient, and more economical administration than an independent agency or board, whose duties, after initial stages, require but little attention, in which administrative functions

are confused with semijudicial functions and from which of necessity there must be greatly increased personnel and expenditure.

THE WAGE EARNER

The great body of our people are made up of wage earners. Several hundred thousands of them are on the pay rolls of the United States Government. Their condition very largely is fixed by legislation. We have recently provided increases in compensation under a method of reclassification and given them the advantage of a liberal retirement system as a support for their declining years. Most of them are under the merit system, which is a guaranty of their intelligence, and the efficiency of their service is a demonstration of their loyalty. The Federal Government should continue to set a good example for all other employers.

In the industries the condition of the wage earner has steadily improved. The 12-hour day is almost entirely unknown. Skilled labor is well compensated. But there are unfortunately a multitude of workers who have not yet come to share in the general prosperity of the Nation. Both the public authorities and private enterprise should be solicitous to advance the welfare of this class. The Federal Government has been seeking to secure this end through a protective tariff, through restrictive immigration, through requiring safety devices for the prevention of accidents, through the granting of workman's compensation, through civilian vocational rehabilitation and education, through employment information bureaus, and through such humanitarian relief as was provided in the maternity and infancy legislation. It is a satisfaction to report that a more general condition of contentment exists among wage earners and the country is more free from labor disputes than it has been for years. While restrictive immigration has been adopted in part for the benefit of the wage earner, and in its entirety for the benefit of the country, it ought not to cause a needless separation of families and dependents from their natural source of support contrary to the dictates of humanity.

BITUMINOUS COAL

No progress appears to have been made within large areas of the bituminous-coal industry toward creation of voluntary machinery by which greater assurance can be given to the public of peaceful adjustment of wage difficulties such as has been accomplished in the anthracite industry. This bituminous industry is one of primary necessity and bears a great responsibility to the Nation for continuity of supplies. As the wage agreements in the unionized section of the industry expire on April 1 next, and as conflicts may result which may imperil public interest, and have for many years often called for action of the Executive in protection of the public, I again recommend the passage of such legislation as will assist the Executive in dealing with such emergencies through a special temporary board of conciliation and mediation and through administrative agencies for the purpose of distribution of coal and protection of the consumers of coal from profiteering. At present the Executive is not only without authority to act but is actually prohibited by law from making any expenditure to meet the emergency of a coal famine.

JUDICIARY

The Federal courts hold a high position in the administration of justice in the world. While individual judicial officers have sometimes been subjected to just criticism, the courts as a whole have maintained an exceedingly high standard. The Congress may well consider the question of supplying fair salaries and conferring upon the Supreme Court the same rule-making power on the law side of the district courts that they have always possessed on the equity side. A bill is also pending providing for retirement after a certain number of years of service, although they have not been consecutive, which should have your favorable consideration. These faithful servants of the Government are about the last that remain to be provided for in the postwar readjustments.

BANKING

There has been pending in Congress for nearly three years banking legislation to clarify the national bank act and reasonably to increase the powers of the national banks. I believe that within the limitation of sound banking principles Congress should now and for the future place the national banks upon a fair equality with their competitors, the State banks, and I trust that means may be found so that the differences on branch banking legislation between the Senate and the House of Representatives may be settled along sound lines and the legislation promptly enacted.

It would be difficult to overestimate the service which the Federal reserve system has already rendered to the country.

It is necessary only to recall the chaotic condition of our banking organization at the time the Federal reserve system was put into operation. The old system consisted of a vast number of independent banking units, with scattered bank reserves which never could be mobilized in time of greatest need. In spite of vast banking resources, there was no coordination of reserves or any credit elasticity. As a consequence, a strain was felt even during crop-moving periods and when it was necessary to meet other seasonal and regularly recurring needs.

The Federal reserve system is not a panacea for all economic or financial ills. It can not prevent depression in certain industries which are experiencing overexpansion of production or contraction of their markets. Its business is to furnish adequate credit and currency facilities. This it has succeeded in doing, both during the war and in the more difficult period of deflation and readjustment which followed. It enables us to look to the future with confidence and to make plans far ahead, based on the belief that the Federal reserve system will exercise a steadying influence on credit conditions and thereby prevent any sudden or severe reactions from the period of prosperity which we are now enjoying. In order that these plans may go forward, action should be taken at the present session on the question of renewing the banks' charters and thereby insuring a continuation of the policies and present usefulness of the Federal reserve system.

FEDERAL REGULATION

I am in favor of reducing, rather than expanding, Government bureaus which seek to regulate and control the business activities of the people. Everyone is aware that abuses exist and will exist so long as we are limited by human imperfections. Unfortunately, human nature can not be changed by an act of the legislature. When practically the sole remedy for many evils lies in the necessity of the people looking out for themselves and reforming their own abuses, they will find that they are relying on a false security if the Government assumes to hold out the promise that it is looking out for them and providing reforms for them. This principle is preeminently applicable to the National Government. It is too much assumed that because an abuse exists it is the business of the National Government to provide a remedy. The presumption should be that it is the business of local and State governments. Such national action results in encroaching upon the salutary independence of the States and by undertaking to supersede their natural authority fills the land with bureaus and departments which are undertaking to do what it is impossible for them to accomplish and brings our whole system of government into disrespect and disfavor. We ought to maintain high standards. We ought to punish wrongdoing. Society has not only the privilege but the absolute duty of protecting itself and its individuals. But we can not accomplish this end by adopting a wrong method. Permanent success lies in local, rather than national action. Unless the locality rises to its own requirements, there is an almost irresistible impulse for the National Government to intervene. The States and the Nation should both realize that such action is to be adopted only as a last resort.

THE NEGRO

The social well-being of our country requires our constant effort for the amelioration of race prejudice and the extension to all elements of equal opportunity and equal protection under the laws which are guaranteed by the Constitution. The Federal Government especially is charged with this obligation in behalf of the colored people of the Nation. Not only their remarkable progress, their devotion and their loyalty, but our duty to ourselves under our claim that we are an enlightened people requires us to use all our power to protect them from the crime of lynching. Although violence of this kind has very much decreased, while any of it remains we can not justify neglecting to make every effort to eradicate it by law.

The education of the colored race under Government encouragement is proceeding successfully and ought to have continuing support. An increasing need exists for properly educated and trained medical skill to be devoted to the service of this race.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS

This Government holds in sacred trusteeship islands which it has acquired in the East and West Indies. In all of them the people are more prosperous than at any previous time. A system of good roads, education, and general development is in progress. The people are better governed than ever before and generally content.

In the Philippine Islands Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood has been Governor General for five years and has administered his office with tact and ability greatly to the success of the Filipino

people. These are a proud and sensitive race, who are making such progress with our cooperation that we can view the results of this experiment with great satisfaction. As we are attempting to assist this race toward self-government, we should look upon their wishes with great respect, granting their requests immediately when they are right, yet maintaining a frank firmness in refusing when they are wrong. We shall measure their progress in no small part by their acceptance of the terms of the organic law under which the islands are governed and their faithful observance of its provisions. Need exists for clarifying the duties of the auditor and declaring them to be what everyone had supposed they were. We have placed our own expenditures under the supervision of the Comptroller General. It is not likely that the expenditures in the Philippine Island need less supervision than our own. The Governor General is hampered in his selection of subordinates by the necessity of securing a confirmation, which has oftentimes driven him to the expediency of using Army officers in work for which civilian experts would be much better fitted. Means should be provided for this and such other purposes as he may require out of the revenue which this Government now turns back to the Philippine treasury.

In order that these possessions might suffer no seeming neglect, I have recently sent Col. Carmi A. Thompson to the islands to make a survey in cooperation with the Governor General to suggest what might be done to improve conditions. Later, I may make a more extended report including recommendations. The economic development of the islands is very important. They ought not to be turned back to the people until they are both politically fitted for self-government and economically independent. Large areas are adaptable to the production of rubber. No one contemplates any time in the future either under the present or a more independent form of government when we should not assume some responsibility for their defense. For their economic advantage, for the employment of their people, and as a contribution to our power of defense which could not be carried on without rubber, I believe this industry should be encouraged. It is especially adapted to the Filipino people themselves, who might cultivate it individually on a small acreage. It could be carried on extensively by American capital in a way to furnish employment at good wages. I am opposed to the promotion of any policy that does not provide for absolute freedom on the part of the wage earners and do not think we should undertake to give power for large holdings of land in the islands against the opposition of the people of the locality. Any development of the islands must be solely with the first object of benefiting the people of the islands. At an early day, these possessions should be taken out from under all military control and administered entirely on the civil side of government.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Our policy of national defense is not one of making war, but of insuring peace. The land and sea force of America, both in its domestic and foreign implications, is distinctly a peace force. It is an arm of the police power to guarantee order and the execution of the law at home and security to our citizens abroad. No self-respecting nation would neglect to provide an army and navy proportionate to its population, the extent of its territory, and the dignity of the place which it occupies in the world. When it is considered that no navy in the world, with one exception, approaches ours and none surpasses it, that our Regular Army of about 115,000 men is the equal of any other like number of troops, that our entire permanent and reserve land and sea force trained and training consists of a personnel of about 610,000, and that our annual appropriations are about \$680,000,000 a year, expended under the direction of an exceedingly competent staff, it can not be said that our country is neglecting its national defense. It is true that a cult of disparagement exists, but that candid examination made by the Congress through its various committees has always reassured the country and demonstrated that it is maintaining the most adequate defensive forces in these present years that it has ever supported in time of peace.

This general policy should be kept in effect. Here and there temporary changes may be made in personnel to meet requirements in other directions. Attention should be given to submarines, cruisers, and air forces. Particular points may need strengthening, but as a whole our military power is sufficient.

The one weak place in the whole line is our still stupendous war debt. In any modern campaign the dollars are the shock troops. With a depleted treasury in the rear, no army can maintain itself in the field. A country loaded with debt is a country devoid of the first line of defense. Economy is the

handmaid of preparedness. If we wish to be able to defend ourselves to the full extent of our power in the future, we shall discharge as soon as possible the financial burden of the last war. Otherwise we would face a crisis with a part of our capital resources already expended.

The amount and kind of our military equipment is pre-eminently a question for the decision of the Congress, after giving due consideration to the advice of military experts and the available public revenue. Nothing is more laudable than the cooperation of the agricultural and industrial resources of the country for the purpose of supplying the needs of national defense. In time of peril the people employed in these interests volunteered in a most self-sacrificing way, often at the nominal charge of a dollar a year. But the Army and Navy are not supported for the benefit of supply concerns; supply concerns are supported for the benefit of the Army and Navy. The distribution of orders on what is needed from different concerns for the purpose of keeping up equipment and organization is perfectly justified, but any attempt to prevail upon the Government to purchase beyond its needs ought not to be tolerated. It is eminently fair that those who deal with the Government should do so at a reasonable profit. However, public money is expended not that some one may profit by it, but in order to serve a public purpose.

While our policy of national defense will proceed in order that we may be independent and self-sufficient, I am opposed to engaging in any attempt at competitive armaments. No matter how much or how little some other country may feel constrained to provide, we can well afford to set the example, not of being dictated to by others, but of adopting our own standards. We are strong enough to pursue that method, which will be a most wholesome model for the rest of the world. We are eminently peaceful, but we are by no means weak. While we submit our differences with others, not to the adjudication of force, but of reason, it is not because we are unable to defend our rights. While we are doing our best to eliminate all resort to war for the purpose of settling disputes, we can not but remember that the peace we now enjoy had to be won by the sword and that if the rights of our country are to be defended we can not rely for that purpose upon anyone but ourselves. We can not shirk the responsibility, which is the first requisite of all government, of preserving its own integrity and maintaining the rights of its own citizens. It is only in accordance with these principles that we can establish any lasting foundations for an honorable and permanent peace.

It is for these reasons that our country, like any other country, proposes to provide itself with an army and navy supported by a merchant marine. Yet these are not for competition with any other power. For years we have besought nations to disarm. We have recently expressed our willingness at Geneva to enter into treaties for the limitation of all types of warships according to the ratio adopted at the Washington Conference. This offer is still pending. While we are and shall continue to be armed it is not as a menace, but rather a common assurance of tranquillity to all the peace-loving people of the world. For us to do any less would be to disregard our obligations, evade our responsibilities, and jeopardize our national honor.

VETERANS

This country, not only because it is bound by honor but because of the satisfaction derived from it, has always lavished its bounty upon its veterans. For years a service pension has been bestowed upon the Grand Army on reaching a certain age. Like provision has been made for the survivors of the Spanish War. A liberal future compensation has been granted to all the veterans of the World War. But it is in the case of the disabled and the dependents that the Government exhibits its greatest solicitude. This work is being well administered by the Veterans' Bureau. The main unfinished feature is that of hospitalization. This requirement is being rapidly met. Various veteran bodies will present to you recommendations which should have your careful consideration. At the last session we increased our annual expenditure for pensions and relief on account of the veterans of three wars. While I approve of proper relief for all suffering, I do not favor any further extension of our pension system at this time.

ALIEN PROPERTY

We still have in the possession of the Government the alien property. It has always been the policy of America to hold that private enemy property should not be confiscated in time of war. This principle we have scrupulously observed. As this property is security for the claims of our citizens and our Government, we can not relinquish it without adequate provision for their reimbursement. Legislation for the return of this property, accompanied by suitable provisions for the

liquidation of the claims of our citizens and our Treasury, should be adopted. If our Government releases to foreigners the security which it holds for Americans, it must at the same time provide satisfactory safeguards for meeting American claims.

PROHIBITION

The duly authorized public authorities of this country have made prohibition the law of the land. Acting under the Constitution, the Congress and the legislatures of practically all the States have adopted legislation for its enforcement. Some abuses have arisen which require reform. Under the law the National Government has entrusted to the Treasury Department the especial duty of regulation and enforcement. Such supplementary legislation as it requires to meet existing conditions should be carefully and speedily enacted. Failure to support the Constitution and observe the law ought not to be tolerated by public opinion. Especially those in public places, who have taken their oath to support the Constitution, ought to be most scrupulous in its observance. Officers of the Department of Justice throughout the country should be vigilant in enforcing the law, but local authorities, which had always been mainly responsible for the enforcement of law in relation to intoxicating liquor, ought not to seek evasion by attempting to shift the burden wholly upon the Federal agencies. Under the Constitution the States are jointly charged with the Nation in providing for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment. Some people do not like the amendment, some do not like other parts of the Constitution, some do not like any of it. Those who entertain such sentiments have a perfect right to seek through legal methods for a change. But for any of our inhabitants to observe such parts of the Constitution as they like, while disregarding others, is a doctrine that would break down all protection of life and property and destroy the American system of ordered liberty.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The foreign policy of this Government is well known. It is one of peace based on that mutual respect that arises from mutual regard for international rights and the discharge of international obligations. It is our purpose to promote understanding and good will between ourselves and all other people. The American people are altogether lacking in an appreciation of the tremendous good fortune that surrounds their international position. We have no traditional enemies. We are not embarrassed over any disputed territory. We have no possessions that are coveted by others; they have none that are coveted by us. Our borders are unfortified. We fear no one; no one fears us. All the world knows that the whole extent of our influence is against war and in favor of peace, against the use of force and in favor of negotiation, arbitration, and adjudication as a method of adjusting international differences. We look with disfavor upon all aggressive warfare. We are strong enough so that no one can charge us with weakness if we are slow to anger. Our place is sufficiently established so that we need not be sensitive over trifles. Our resources are large enough so that we can afford to be generous. At the same time we are a Nation among nations and recognize a responsibility not only to ourselves but in the interests of a stable and enlightened civilization, to protect and defend the international rights of our Government and our citizens.

It is because of our historical detachment and the generations of comparative indifference toward us by other nations that our public is inclined to consider altogether too seriously the reports that we are criticized abroad. We never had a larger foreign trade than at the present time. Our good offices were never more sought and the necessity for our assistance and cooperation was never more universally declared in any time of peace. We know that the sentiments which we entertain toward all other nations are those of the most sincere friendship and good will and of an unbounded desire to help, which we are perfectly willing to have judged by their fruits. In our efforts to adjust our international obligations we have met with a response which, when everything is considered, I believe history will record as a most remarkable and gratifying demonstration of the sanctity with which civilized nations undertake to discharge their mutual obligations. Debt settlements have been negotiated with practically all of those who owed us and all finally adjusted but two, which are in process of ratification. When we consider the real sacrifice that will be necessary on the part of other nations, considering all their circumstances to meet their agreed payments, we ought to hold them in increased admiration and respect. It is true that we have extended to them very generous treatment, but it is also true that they have agreed to repay us all that we loaned to them and some interest.

A special conference on the Chinese customs tariff, provided for by the treaty between the nine powers relating to the

Chinese customs tariff signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, was called by the Chinese Government to meet at Peking on October 26, 1925. We participated in this conference through fully empowered delegates, and with good will endeavored to cooperate with the other participating powers with a view to putting into effect promises made to China at the Washington conference and considering any reasonable proposal that might be made by the Chinese Government for the revision of the treaties on the subject of China's tariff. With these aims in view the American delegation, at the outset of the conference, proposed to put into effect the surtaxes provided for by the Washington treaty and to proceed immediately to the negotiation of a treaty which, among other things, was to make provision for the abolition of taxes collected on goods in transit, remove the tariff restrictions in existing treaties, and put into effect the national tariff law of China.

Early in April of the present year the central Chinese Government was ousted from power by opposing warring factions. It became impossible under the circumstances to continue the negotiations. Finally, on July 3, the delegates of the foreign powers, including those of the United States, issued a statement expressing their unanimous and earnest desire to proceed with the work of the conference at the earliest possible moment when the delegates of the Chinese Government are in a position to resume discussions with the foreign delegates of the problems before the conference. We are prepared to resume the negotiations thus interrupted whenever a Government representing the Chinese people and acting on their behalf presents itself. The fact that constant warfare between contending Chinese factions has rendered it impossible to bring these negotiations to a successful conclusion is a matter of deep regret. Throughout these conflicts we have maintained a position of the most careful neutrality. Our naval vessels in Asiatic waters, pursuant to treaty rights, have been used only for the protection of American citizens.

Silas H. Strawn, Esq., was sent to China as American commissioner to cooperate with commissioners of the other powers in the establishment of a commission to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China, with a view to reporting to the Governments of the several powers their findings of fact in regard to these matters. The commission commenced its work in January, 1926, and agreed upon a joint report, which was signed on September 16, 1926. The commission's report has been received and is being studied with a view to determining our future policy in regard to the question of extraterritorial privileges under treaties between the United States and China.

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference met at Geneva on May 18, and its work has been proceeding almost continuously since that date. It would be premature to attempt to form a judgment as to the progress that has been made. The commission has had before it a comprehensive list of questions touching upon all aspects of the question of the limitation of armament. In the commission's discussions many differences of opinion have developed. However, I am hopeful that at least some measure of agreement will be reached as the discussions continue. The American representation on the commission has consistently tried to be helpful, and has kept before it the practical objective to which the commission is working, namely, actual agreements for the limitation of armaments. Our representatives will continue their work in that direction.

One of the most encouraging features of the commission's work thus far has been the agreement in principle among the naval experts of a majority of the powers parties to the Washington treaty limiting naval armament upon methods and standards for the comparison and further limitation of naval armament. It is needless to say that at the proper time I shall be prepared to proceed along practical lines to the conclusion of agreements carrying further the work begun at the Washington conference in 1921.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS

Many important subjects which it is impossible even to mention in the short space of an annual message you will find fully discussed in the departmental reports. A failure to include them here is not to be taken as indicating any lack of interest, but only a disinclination to state inadequately what has been much better done in other documents.

THE CAPITAL CITY

We are embarking on an ambitious building program for the city of Washington. The Memorial Bridge is under way with all that it holds for use and beauty. New buildings are soon contemplated. This program should represent the best that exists in the art and science of architecture. Into these struc-

tures which must be considered as of a permanent nature ought to go the aspirations of the Nation, its ideals expressed in forms of beauty. If our country wishes to compete with others, let it not be in the support of armaments but in the making of a beautiful Capital City. Let it express the soul of America. Whenever an American is at the seat of his Government, however traveled and cultured he may be, he ought to find a city of stately proportion, symmetrically laid out and adorned with the best that there is in architecture, which would arouse his imagination and stir his patriotic pride. In the coming years Washington should be not only the art center of our own country but the art center of the world. Around it should center all that is best in science, in learning, in letters, and in art. These are the results that justify the creation of those national resources with which we have been favored.

AMERICAN IDEALS

America is not and must not be a country without ideals. They are useless if they are only visionary; they are only valuable if they are practical. A nation can not dwell constantly on the mountain tops. It has to be replenished and sustained through the ceaseless toil of the less inspiring valleys. But its face ought always to be turned upward, its vision ought always to be fixed on high.

We need ideals that can be followed in daily life, that can be translated into terms of the home. We can not expect to be relieved from toil, but we do expect to divest it of degrading conditions. Work is honorable; it is entitled to an honorable recompense. We must strive mightily, but having striven there is a defect in our political and social system if we are not in general rewarded with success. To relieve the land of the burdens that came from the war, to release to the individual more of the fruits of his own industry, to increase his earning capacity and decrease his hours of labor, to enlarge the circle of his vision through good roads and better transportation, to place before him the opportunity for education both in science and in art, to leave him free to receive the inspiration of religion, all these are ideals which deliver him from the servitude of the body and exalt him to the service of the soul. Through this emancipation from the things that are material, we broaden our dominion over the things that are spiritual.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 7, 1926.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message will lie on the table.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. WILLIS presented the petition of sundry citizens of Steubenville and vicinity, in the State of Ohio, praying for the Government control of radio broadcasting, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the council of the city of Akron, Ohio, favoring the making of an appropriation for the construction of rigid airships for the Navy as contemplated by the so-called Butler bill, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COPELAND presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of New York, praying for the Government control of radio broadcasting, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Retail Druggists' Association of Rome, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called "Kelly honest merchandising bill," which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Good Citizenship League, of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., protesting against the commercialization of any part of any national park or monument for power or agricultural purposes, or for any purpose whatsoever which will interfere with the recreational privileges therein, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

He also presented a resolution adopted at the eleventh annual meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, favoring the passage of the so-called Lenroot-Taber bill, relative to the importation of milk and cream, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. FRAZIER presented the petition of W. A. E. Maddock, pastor, and 29 members of Center Methodist Episcopal Church, of Center, N. Dak., praying an amendment to the preamble of the Constitution by recognizing therein "the authority and law of Jesus Christ, the Savior and King of Nations," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of John Southall and 19 other citizens of Berlin, N. Dak., praying for the passage of the so-called White radio bill, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Bert McNeil and 12 other citizens of Straubville, N. Dak., praying for the passage of

Senate bill 4040, to amend section 215 of the Criminal Code and section 53 of the Judicial Code, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I present a memorial numerously signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and other States, remonstrating against the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that Hindus were not eligible to American citizenship for the reason that they were not "free white persons," according to the commonly accepted meaning of the term. When that order of business is reached I shall introduce a joint resolution on the subject. I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Immigration.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BINGHAM:

A bill (S. 4550) to provide a permanent government for the Virgin Islands of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 4551) to amend section 309 of the World War adjusted compensation act; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 4552) for the relief of C. L. Charlebois; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRUCE:

A bill (S. 4553) granting the consent of Congress to the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Chesapeake Bay from a point in Baltimore County to a point in Kent County, in the State of Maryland; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 4554) to authorize the acquisition of square No. 575 and reservation No. 12, in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDGE:

A bill (S. 4555) for the relief of Anna W. Rork;

A bill (S. 4556) for the relief of Edward Durell;

A bill (S. 4557) for the relief of Charles H. Niehaus, sculptor, for losses in connection with Francis Scott Key Memorial at Baltimore, Md.; and

A bill (S. 4558) to provide a method for compensating persons who suffered property damage or personal injury due to the explosions at the naval ammunition depot, Lake Denmark, N. J., July 10, 1926; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 4559) granting an increase of pension to Augusta C. Harris; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 4560) for the relief of Rosa B. Smolik;

A bill (S. 4561) to refund \$927 to the Architectural League of New York; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 4562) to renew and extend certain letters patent; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 4563) to amend the postal reclassification act of February 28, 1925, relating to the hours of work in the Railway Mail Service; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 4564) granting an increase of pension to Edna C. Sargent (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4565) granting an increase of pension to Lucy J. Comings (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4566) granting an increase of pension to Maria P. Barker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4567) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Conway (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4568) granting an increase of pension to Genevieve E. Haley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4569) granting a pension to Isabelle Piercy (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4570) granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Danforth (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4571) granting an increase of pension to Josephine V. Kidder (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4572) granting a pension to Gustavus A. Cutter (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4573) granting an increase of pension to Delia McDonald (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4574) granting an increase of pension to Aurelia Thibodeau (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4575) granting an increase of pension to Nellie S. Kelley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4576) granting an increase of pension to Joanna E. Critchett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4577) granting a pension to Adelaide M. Stimson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4578) granting an increase of pension to Phynella A. French (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4579) granting a pension to Belle Colby (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4580) granting a pension to Samuel Leggett;

A bill (S. 4581) granting an increase of pension to Hattie M. Houghton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4582) granting an increase of pension to Nellie Sherer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4583) granting an increase of pension to Sophronia Stevens (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4584) granting an increase of pension to Harriet C. Comstock (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4585) granting a pension to Sarah J. Shedd (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4586) granting a pension to Carrie W. Pervere (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 4587) granting a special pension to officers and enlisted men who received the medal granted to those who participated in the Battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898;

A bill (S. 4588) granting an increase of pension to Philip Owen;

A bill (S. 4589) granting a pension to Lawrence Holford;

A bill (S. 4590) granting a pension to Helen L. Weicht; and

A bill (S. 4591) granting a pension to Aline Phillips; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 4592) to authorize the President to appoint LeRoy K. Pemberton a first Lieutenant, Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army; and

A bill (S. 4593) to correct the military record of James William Cole; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 4594) for the relief of Harry J. Dabel;

A bill (S. 4595) for the relief of Honora A. Cogley; and

A bill (S. 4596) for the relief of Lena Noonan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLEASE:

A bill (S. 4597) to prevent double prosecution for the same offense; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 4598) to regulate the voting of aliens who become American citizens; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. WILLIS:

A bill (S. 4599) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Clugston (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROUSSARD:

A bill (S. 4600) to authorize professors of military science and tactics to accept the presidencies of State universities; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOODING:

A bill (S. 4601) to repeal section 15a of the interstate commerce act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. ODDIE:

A bill (S. 4602) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 4603) for the investigation of feasible water-storage sites within the basin of the upper Truckee River, Nev., and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 4604) for the investigation of feasible water-storage sites within the basin of the upper Carson River, Nev., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 4605) to cede unreserved public lands to the several States; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. HARRIS:

A bill (S. 4606) for the relief of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad Co.; and

A bill (S. 4607) for the relief of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 4608) authorizing transfer of sewer to the city of Atlanta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 4609) to create a national memorial military park at and in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FESS:

A bill (S. 4610) granting the consent of Congress to the Maysville Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 4611) authorizing certain Indian tribes and bands, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington, to present their claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 4612) readjusting the cost of furnishing water to lands of the Yakima Indian Reservation, Wash., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 4613) granting a pension to Catherine Posey; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 4614) for the relief of William J. Bailey, alias William Baker; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 4615) to provide for the redemption of circulating national-bank notes, Federal reserve bank notes, and Federal reserve notes worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. REED of Pennsylvania:

A bill (S. 4616) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 4617) authorizing the appointment of Robert C. Kirkwood as a medical officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GREENE:

A bill (S. 4618) granting an increase of pension to Ruth C. Avery;

A bill (S. 4619) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Bailey;

A bill (S. 4620) granting an increase of pension to Augusta A. Kingsbury; and

A bill (S. 4621) granting a pension to Ella M. Pitts; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL:

A bill (S. 4622) to authorize Capt. Walter S. Crosley and Paul P. Blackburn, United States Navy, to accept certain medals from the Republic of China; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 4623) granting an increase of pension to John L. Thorpe; and

A bill (S. 4624) granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Tennery; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 4625) granting a pension to Martie C. Rogers; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 4626) for the relief of Warren Construction Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 4627) to provide for the protection and development of the Umatilla Rapids in the Columbia River; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 4628) granting an increase of pension to Lilah Ruth Figgins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4629) granting an increase of pension to Ella Taylor (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4630) granting a pension to Arthur N. Hamilton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ERNST:

A bill (S. 4631) for the relief of Claude T. Winslow; to the Committee on Claims.

(By request.) A bill (S. 4632) to provide for the preservation, completion, maintenance, operation, and use of the United States Muscle Shoals project for war, navigation, fertilizer manufacture, electric-power production, and other purposes, and, in connection therewith, the incorporation of the Farmers Federated Fertilizer Corporation and the lease to it of the said project; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. DALE:

A bill (S. 4633) granting an increase of pension to Mae H. Cheney (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4634) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Bessett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4635) granting an increase of pension to Verona R. Weed (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4636) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Jackson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4637) granting an increase of pension to Emma S. Fisher (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4638) granting an increase of pension to Mary Reed (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4639) granting an increase of pension to Helen Mehtable Sawyer (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 4640) granting an increase of pension to Ursula Chase (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4641) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Carpenter (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4642) granting an increase of pension to Mary Mussey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4643) granting an increase of pension to Josephine C. Pairadee (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4644) granting a pension to Hattie L. Clark (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4645) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Walbridge (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4646) granting an increase of pension to Delia S. Bullard (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4647) granting an increase of pension to Hattie E. Dana (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4648) granting an increase of pension to Adelia A. De Forge (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4649) granting an increase of pension to Sadie A. Yarrington (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4650) granting a pension to Julia Rowe (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 4651) relating to the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 4652) granting an increase of pension to Candace Rinehart (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4653) granting an increase of pension to Minerva E. Stearns (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4654) granting an increase of pension to Prudence M. Towner (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4655) granting a pension to Mary A. Blakesley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4656) granting an increase of pension to Helen J. Ellis (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4657) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Haver (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 4658) for the relief of Larry M. Temple (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BAYARD:

A bill (S. 4659) granting an increase of pension to Bridget E. Morgan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

A bill (S. 4660) for the relief of Robert Berry; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 4661) to authorize the President to appoint Glen VanAlstyne Paxton a first lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REED of Pennsylvania:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 128) providing for the ratification and confirmation of the naturalizations of certain persons of the Hindu race; to the Committee on Immigration.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. MOSES. I ask unanimous consent for a change of reference of the bill (H. R. 10775) to provide for the distribution of the publications entitled "Diseases of the Horse" and "Diseases of Cattle," which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It is a subject matter which should be dealt with by the Committee on Printing, and after consultation with the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture I am authorized to make this request. I ask that the reference may be so changed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENTS TO RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Mr. McNARY submitted an amendment and Mr. FLETCHER submitted three amendments intended to be proposed to the bill (H. R. 11616) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE BILL

Mr. McNARY submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3804) granting the consent of Congress to W. D. Comer and Wesley Vandercok to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Columbia River between Longview, Wash., and Rainier, Oreg., which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

THE WORLD COURT

Mr. TRAMMELL submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 282):

Whereas on January 16 (calendar day January 27), 1926, the Senate adopted Senate Resolution 5, providing that the Senate advise

and consent to the adherence on the part of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice; and

Whereas it was expressly provided in said resolution that the signature of the United States to the said protocol of December 16, 1920, and the adjoining statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice should not be affixed until the powers signatory to such protocol shall have indicated, through an exchange of notes, their acceptance of the reservations and understandings set forth as part of and a condition of adherence by the United States to the said protocol; and

Whereas a very large majority of the powers signatory to such protocol have not indicated their acceptance of the said reservations and understandings; and

Whereas it is now deemed advisable to rescind the said Resolution 5: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate Resolution 5 be, and the same is hereby, rescinded and revoked, and the President and the Secretary of State be, and are hereby, requested and directed to withdraw all notes and communications addressed to the powers signatory to the said protocol of December 16, 1920, and the adjoining statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice referred to in the said Senate Resolution 5.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I understand the resolution goes over one day under the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over under the rule.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR CUMMINS

Mr. STEWART submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 283), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. Albert B. Cummins, late a Senator from the State of Iowa, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—FREEMAN YORK

On motion of Mr. GREENE, it was—

Ordered, That the papers filed with the bill (S. 1635) for the relief of Freeman York be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The VICE PRESIDENT announced his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

H. R. 9039. An act to amend section 8 of the act approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. p. 961), entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers";

H. R. 10547. An act to require the filing of an affidavit by certain officers of the United States;

H. R. 10739. An act to prevent purchase and sale of public office;

H. R. 11119. An act to alter the personnel of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 125. Joint resolution limiting the time for which licenses for radio transmission may be granted, and for other purposes.

POISON-GAS TREATY

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I desire to state that upon tomorrow, if I may be permitted to do so, I shall bring up what is known as the poison-gas treaty, and ask for its consideration.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator indicate whether he expects to do that in open session or in executive session?

Mr. BORAH. I prefer to do it in open session if I can get the support to do it in that way.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Then, the Senator will make the motion to consider it in open executive session?

Mr. BORAH. Yes.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I hope the Senator will do so.

SENATOR FROM MAINE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from the preceding day, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 278) submitted yesterday by Mr. WALSH of Montana, as follows:

Whereas it is reported by the press that in certain proceedings pending before one of the courts of the Province of New Brunswick, the judge thereof, in a formal opinion found and charged that a contract made the basis of such proceedings was tainted with bribery perpetrated by or participated in by ARTHUR R. GOULD, certified to have been elected a Senator from the State of Maine, the said judge being reputed to have expressed himself in such opinion as follows, to wit:

"It transpired that for the purpose of advancing his own interest, Mr. GOULD paid to the Hon. Mr. Fleming, then acting for the Province, this large sum of money, most of it to him personally, the balance to his order. The circumstances under which this money was paid are not clear. I have simply Mr. GOULD's evidence, as to the cause which led him to offer the bribe.

"Mr. GOULD represents the payment as practically forced from him. I am not so sure that this is so. I think he was only too ready to purchase an advantage by making a payment of such a nature. Indeed, I can see no other reason why he should have paid it. It seems to me impossible to conclude that any man is going to part with \$100,000 unless he expects to gain very material advantage thereby.

"Added to this, the fact that the premier was looking after this railway business himself, confirms me in my belief that Mr. GOULD deliberately set out by the payment of this money to make his position secure and to evade the consequences of future defaults, should any be made by him, by placing the most trusted public man in the Province under his control in the way above indicated. Unfortunately he succeeded in that attempt, and the law has no sympathy at all for one who puts himself in such a position, and does not hesitate to enforce the rules and doctrines applicable to such a case.

"That claimants have no rights which should be recognized or enforced in any court or before any arbitrator causes the contract to be void by reason of the act of bribery committed by Mr. ARTHUR R. GOULD during the negotiations for the building of the road between the Province and railway company." Be it

Resolved, That in that absence of official information concerning the charge thus made, the qualifying oath be administered to the Member elect and that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be, and it hereby is, directed to inquire into the truth of the facts so reported and recited and to report the same at the earliest convenient date to the Senate, with such recommendations touching action by it in the premises as may seem to them warranted.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk (Harvey A. Welsh) called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Fess	Keyes	Robinson, Ind.
Bayard	Fletcher	King	Sackett
Bingham	Frazier	McKellar	Schall
Blease	George	McLean	Sheppard
Borah	Gerry	McMaster	Shipstead
Bratton	Glass	McNary	Shortridge
Broussard	Goff	Mayfield	Simmons
Bruce	Gooding	Means	Smoot
Capper	Gould	Metcalf	Steck
Copeland	Greene	Moses	Stephens
Couzens	Hale	Neely	Stewart
Curtis	Harrell	Norris	Swanson
Dale	Harris	Oddie	Trammell
Deneen	Harrison	Overman	Tyson
Dill	Hawes	Phipps	Wadsworth
du Pont	Heflin	Pine	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Johnson	Pittman	Walsh, Mont.
Edwards	Jones, N. Mex.	Ransdell	Wheeler
Ernst	Jones, Wash.	Reed, Pa.	Willis
Ferris	Kendrick	Robinson, Ark.	

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] is detained from the Senate on account of illness.

Mr. CURTIS. I am requested to announce the absence of the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] on account of illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I am not advised as to whether there will be any opposition to the pending resolution or not.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand the Senator from Maine wants to make a statement on the resolution. I may then move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Then I shall be obliged to say a few words in regard to it.

Mr. CURTIS. I do not desire to shut off any debate or anything, but I may wish to make such a motion following a short statement.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I made the remark I did a moment ago in the nature of an inquiry as to whether there would be any opposition to the pending resolution, because when the Senate was last confronted with a disagreeable

duty, such as that now before us, the then Senator from the State represented by the Member who on yesterday objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution said that no resolution of that character had ever encountered any opposition in the Senate of the United States. Not only that, but he supplemented the statement with the remark that in most instances when matters of like character were presented to the Senate they were presented by the Member himself whose character had been attacked either through the public press or otherwise and who himself demanded the investigation.

The resolution, Mr. President, is one of the highest privilege and is not, I take it, by any means subject to the rule to which appeal was made yesterday by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Moses]. It is governed, as I take it, by the first paragraph of Rule VI, as follows:

1. The presentation of the credentials of Senators elect and other questions of privilege shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and all questions and motions arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

I apprehend that, omitting for the present the question as to whether this comes up in connection with the presentation of credentials, it is a matter of the highest privilege.

Mr. President, I trust the character of the resolution will be fully understood. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That in that absence of official information concerning the charge thus made, the qualifying oath be administered to the Member elect and that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be, and it hereby is, directed to inquire into the truth of the facts so reported and recited and to report the same at the earliest convenient date to the Senate, with such recommendations touching action by it in the premises as may seem to them warranted.

That is to say, Mr. President, the committee is charged with inquiring into the facts in the first place, and its asked to report to the Senate what the facts are. It is then asked to report whether there is anything that the Senate can do or anything that the Senate ought to do in the premises; and, if it reports that the Senate has the power to do anything in the premises, what it is it should do.

Similar questions have been before the Senate as well as before the House on many occasions. A study of the precedents leaves one in a state of utter confusion as to the right of either House under circumstances of the character here presented and as to the number of Members whose concurrence is necessary to secure anything but negative action.

On the one hand it is contended that the question affects the qualifications of the Member as contemplated by the Constitution. The Constitution provides that—

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members.

Very strenuous debate has taken place in this body repeatedly as to whether the qualifications thus contemplated by the Constitution are those only that are therein named—namely, citizenship, residence, and age—or whether the word “qualifications,” as used in the Constitution, has a very much broader significance and includes the question of the general fitness, upon moral grounds and other like grounds, of the Senator elect to sit as a Member of this body.

Then, it is contended on the other hand that the matter does not affect at all the question of the qualifications of the Member. I refer now to charges made of turpitude or criminal conduct alleged against the Member elect prior to the time that he was elected and having no relation whatever either to his election or to his duties as a Member. It has been contended that under such circumstances, if there is anything at all that the Senate can do, the accusations can be made only a basis for the expulsion of the Member.

The greatest minds, perhaps, that have participated in the discussions of this body in the last two generations have been engaged in the resolution of this question.

I shall not undertake at this time to argue the soundness or the unsoundness of any of the positions assumed in the debates. That will be a question for determination when the report of the committee shall come in. The only question before us now is as to whether we should do anything at all about this matter, make any inquiry whatever concerning it; and let me observe that this resolution has no political significance whatever in the sense that the complexion of this body is involved. If, by any means or in any manner, it should result in the exclusion of the Senator-elect from the State of Maine, it would not follow at all that his opponent in the recent election would be seated. Indeed, that is entirely disassociated from the question. My sole purpose at this time

is to indicate that this subject has had the serious consideration of many of the great men who have figured in this body; I desire to lay before you the views expressed by some of them as to its importance and as to the power of the Senate in the premises.

The subject was very ably debated some 30 years ago in connection with the case of Mr. Roach, elected a Senator from the State of North Dakota. It was represented in the public press at the time of his election that in his early life he was associated with some banking enterprise in the city of Washington and that while so engaged he had been guilty of embezzlement of the funds of the bank. It appeared likewise that the entire deficiency occurring by reason of his lack of fidelity to the trust reposed in him had been made good and that no prosecution of any kind had ever been instituted. He left the city, went west, and settled in the State of North Dakota, where he lived for many years, led a perfectly exemplary life, established himself in business, had the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and of the people of the State generally, had filled, as my recollection is, important places of public trust, and eventually was elected by the legislature as the representative of that State in the United States Senate, when these charges about the delinquencies of his youth became rife and gave rise to their investigation by the Senate.

The case against Senator Roach was argued strongly by Senator Hoar, of the State of Massachusetts, whose legal learning perhaps was surpassed by that of no man who has ever been a Member of this body; by the very keen-minded Senator from the State next neighbor to that of Maine, the State of New Hampshire, Senator Chandler; and by another New England Senator of great learning and ability, Senator Platt, of the State of Connecticut.

Senator Chandler, in his discussion of the subject, listed practically all of the precedents arising out of cases either identical with or strikingly similar to that then under consideration by the Senate. I shall take occasion to refer at considerable length to the remarks of Senator Chandler, and particularly to the precedents listed by him. Before doing that, however, I desire to call the attention of Senators to the comments on the general subject of two eminent Senators as remarkable for their standing in the legal profession as for their statesmanship—Senator Charles Sumner, of the State of Massachusetts, and Senator George F. Edmunds, of the State of Vermont. They were discussing a number of cases which came before the Senate in the days immediately following the Civil War. Senators came here, duly accredited by their various States, from the States lately in rebellion against the national authority, or from those States upon the border line between the North and the South, who were charged with having been disloyal to the Government and having given aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union in the struggles and trials which shortly theretofore had prevailed. They were each and all of them over 30 years of age. They were each and all of them residents of the States from which they came, and had been for a long time theretofore. They were each and all of them citizens of the United States, most of them by birth, and certainly all of them for the constitutional period of nine years; and it was stoutly urged in support of their claims that in determining the question as to whether they had the qualifications necessary for a Senator it was beyond the power of the Senate to go further than along the three lines indicated. I might say in that connection that the action of the Senate in those cases was, as I think, uniform. In every case the claimant of the seat was excluded where the acts of disloyalty were either admitted or proven beyond question.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a question?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Yes.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Did that case arise before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, which prescribed an additional qualification for Senators?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. There was a series of cases. Some of them arose before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment; some of them arose after the adoption of the fourteenth amendment. I am going to invite your attention to the remarks of these two gentlemen, based upon considerations entirely separate from the provisions of the fourteenth amendment.

Sumner's argument will be found in the first volume of Hinds, at page 468. He starts in by saying:

I do not stop to argue the question, if that amendment—

That is, the fourteenth amendment—

is now a part of the Constitution.

He argues that it is a part, and he continues:

But even without this amendment I can not doubt that the original text is sufficiently clear and explicit. It is nowhere said in the Constitution that certain specified requirements and none others shall be "qualifications" of Senators. The word "qualifications," which plays such a part in this case, occurs in another connection, where it is provided that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members." What these "qualifications" may be is to be found elsewhere. Searching the Constitution from beginning to end, we find three "qualifications" which come under the head of form, being (1) age, (2) citizenship, and (3) inhabitancy in the State. But behind and above these is another "qualification," which is of substance, in contradiction to form only. So supreme is this that it is placed under the safeguard of an oath. This is loyalty. It is easy to see how infinitely more important is this than either of the others—than age, than citizenship, or than inhabitancy in the State. A Senator failing in either of these would be incompetent by the letter of the Constitution; but the Republic might not suffer from his presence. On the other hand, a Senator failing in loyalty is a public enemy, whose presence in this council chamber would be a certain peril to the Republic.

Now I quote from Senator Edmunds, as his observations are found in the same volume at page 469, as follows. Speaking of the three so-called qualifications of the Constitution, that able lawyer said:

Senators will observe that these are negative statements. They are exclusive, every one of them. It is not declaring who shall be admitted into the Senate of the United States. It is declaring who shall not be eligible to election to this body; that is all. It is the same as to the House of Representatives and as to other officers, always in the negative, always exclusive, instead of in the affirmative and inclusive. And upon what principle was this Constitution founded?

Will lawyers here deny that we have a right to look to the course of constitutional and parliamentary jurisprudence in that country from which we derive our origin and most of our laws to illustrate our own Constitution and to enlighten us in this investigation? By no means. And what was that? The House of Commons in Parliament, using the very language that in another section of the Constitution is used here, were the exclusive judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members. What was their constitutional power under that rule? It was that they were the sole and exclusive judges, not only of the citizenship and of the property qualification of persons who should be elected but of everything that entered into the personal of the man who presented himself at the doors of the House of Commons with a certificate of election for admission. And what were those rules? One was that an idiot could not be a representative in the Commons; another was that an insane man could not be, and a variety of other disqualifications, of which the Commons themselves alone were the sole and exclusive judges.

We declared in our Constitution that a certain class of persons should never, under any circumstances, whatever their other qualifications might be, be Senators of the United States; no alien should be a Senator. Did it therefore follow that every citizen, male or female, black or white, rich or poor, sane or insane, innocent or criminal, should be a Senator? Not by any means, I take it. We declared then that no person should be a Senator who was not a citizen, who had not a certain qualification of residence and of age, and there we stopped the rule of disqualification, leaving the common law exactly where it stood before. And that common law, in the very language of its immemorial time, was inserted in another section of the instrument, which declared that this body should be the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members. And that very word, "qualifications," by the known history of jurisprudence, had the scope and signification that I have named; and that was that it was the duty of the body to apply it to the candidate to keep itself pure from association with criminals and incompetent persons.

Now, Mr. President, I pass, as I said I would, to the presentation of this matter by Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire. I quote from his speech only a few extracts, from which its general tenor may be gathered.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Will the Senator give us the reference?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I read now from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 25, part 1, page 140, proceedings of April 14, 1893. Senator Chandler said:

It is only possible to defeat the resolution for investigation which is now before us by laying down in the American Senate in this year 1893 the rule that no matter what crime may have been committed by a person occupying a seat in this Chamber, no matter under what circumstances of atrocity, it is not within the constitutional power of the Senate to even so much as appoint a committee to make an investigation into the facts and circumstances of that conduct and of that crime.

He continues:

This proposition can not be sustained upon any correct view either of English parliamentary law or of the constitutional or parliamentary law of the United States. I have taken occasion during the present session to examine the authorities; both English and American, on this subject. I did this not with a view of presenting my conclusions to the Senate but for my own guidance in determining my action as a Senator; but I have made a summary of the precedents, which has already been made public, and which I now read to the Senate.

These are his conclusions:

I. In England members of the House of Commons have been expelled indiscriminately for acts done before as well as after their elections.

II. The principle has been to preserve the purity, honor, and high character of the legislative body; and the members have been expelled both before and after conviction of crime, and whether legal prosecutions have or have not been instituted.

III. In the United States there have been almost no actual expulsions from Congress except for disloyalty, and, apparently, not one for an offense committed before election.

IV. The advocates of expulsion have asserted the principle of the English cases—the necessity of preserving the character of the legislature—in language broad enough to cover offenses committed before as well as after election. The opponents of expulsions have usually argued against the right of expelling for acts done before the election.

V. The decided weight of American opinion is in favor of the right and duty to expel for offenses committed before election which, in the judgment of the legislature, renders the person an unfit member thereof.

VI. Numerous investigations have been made into the conduct of Members before their election, and it is believed that in all cases where an investigation has been seriously demanded it has been ordered, and the decision to expel or not to expel has been made in full view of all the facts, except in one case, where the facts appeared upon the request for investigation and were not deserving of consideration.

Then he continues:

This summary is sustained by the English and American cases. I read first from May's Parliamentary Practice, on page 62, where he states the grounds of expulsion:

"Expulsion is generally reserved for offenses which render members unfit for a seat in Parliament, and which if not so punished would bring discredit upon Parliament itself. Members have been expelled as being in open rebellion; as having been guilty of forgery, of perjury, or frauds and breaches of trust; of misappropriation of public money; of conspiracy to defraud; of corruption in the administration of justice, or in public offices, or in the execution of their duties as members of the House; of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman; and of libels and various other offenses committed against the House itself."

The learned Senator then discusses a large number of English cases relating to offenses committed before the member was elected. I pass those and proceed to the American cases to which he refers. The first is the Humphrey Marshall case. He says:

I now come to the American cases of expulsions. The first, widely known, and one that has often been quoted, is Humphrey Marshall's case, occurring March 22, 1796. It is to be found in the Annals of Congress, page 59, Fourth Congress, first session, and also in the Senate Journal, volume 2, 1793-1799, page 226; also in Taft's Election Cases, page 68.

This case has been often quoted to prove that the American doctrine is that the Constitution gives no right to expel a Member for an offense committed before his election. A memorial was presented to the Senate which states that Marshall had a suit in chancery in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and that it was manifest from the record that he had committed a gross fraud, that the court gave a decree against him, and that in the course of the investigation he was publicly charged with perjury.

All these facts appeared to the Senate, the fact that there was a lawsuit, that it was a bitter controversy, that the litigants on the other side charged fraud, and also that Mr. Marshall had committed perjury. Mr. Marshall solicited an investigation. The committee reports that fact:

"Mr. Marshall is solicitous that a full investigation of the subject should take place in the Senate."

And I am glad to say, Mr. President, that I think there has not been a case from 1797 down to this hour where an accused person has not solicited an investigation. This is true from 1796 down to this 14th day of April, 1893, when the Senator from North Dakota rises from his seat and instead of opposing an investigation asks that an inquiry may be made.

The committee were evidently of the opinion that the Marshall case was one, considering it on its merits, on which the Senate ought to take no action; but it must be admitted that they adopted at the close of their report this expression:

"And they are also of opinion that, as the Constitution does not give jurisdiction to the Senate, the consent of the party can not give it, and that therefore the said memorial ought to be dismissed."

The conclusion of the committee is put largely upon the ground that, while there was a charge of fraud and of perjury, there had been no prosecution and conviction in the courts of law, and that, therefore, the presumption was that Mr. Marshall was innocent.

Next the famous William Blount case is canvassed. I do not desire to read anything from that.

Next comes the case of John Smith, charged with complicity in the treason of Aaron Burr. Then Senator Chandler says:

This is to be found in the Annals of Congress, Tenth Congress, volume 1, page 57, and also in Taft's Election Cases, page 79. It is also alluded to by Mr. Sumner; in the debate in the case of Mr. Bright, to which I shall shortly call the attention of the Senate. In that case the offense charged had been committed while Mr. Smith was a Senator. The case is notable because of the report of Mr. John Quincy Adams, in which the doctrine as to the power of the Senate to expel a member is stated broadly and in language which makes the report pertinent to the present question. Under date of December, 1807, page 56 of the Annals of Congress, Tenth Congress, first session, volume 1, is to be found Mr. Adams's report. I ask the Secretary to read a portion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. Moses). The Senator will suspend for an announcement. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived and there being no unfinished business to be laid before the Senate, without objection the Senate will continue the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I continue reading from the report of John Quincy Adams quoted by Senator Chandler:

The power of expelling a Member must, in its nature, be discretionary, and in its exercise always more summary than the tardy process of judicial tribunals.

The power of expelling a Member for misconduct results, on the principles of common sense, from the interest of the Nation, that the high trust of legislation should be invested in pure hands. When the trust is elective, it is not to be presumed that the constituent body will commit the deposit to the keeping of worthless characters. But when a man whom his fellow citizens have honored with their confidence, on the pledge of a spotless reputation, has degraded himself by the commission of infamous crimes which become suddenly and unexpectedly revealed to the world, defective, indeed, would be that institution which should be impotent to discard from its bosom the contagion of such a Member; which should have no remedy of amputation to apply until the poison had reached the heart.

Those two articles were in substance borrowed from similar regulations contained in that justly celebrated statute, which for so many ages has been distinguished by the name of the great charter of England. Yet, in that country, where they are recognized as the most solid foundations of the liberties of the nation, they have never been considered as interfering with the power of expelling a member, exercised at all times by the House of Commons; a power which there, however, rests only upon parliamentary usage, and has never been bestowed, as in the Constitution of the United States, by any act of supreme legislation. From a number of precedents which have been consulted, it is found that the exercise of this authority there has always been discretionary, and its process always far otherwise than compendious in the prosecutions before the judicial courts.

So far, indeed, have they been from supposing a conviction at law necessary to precede a vote of expulsion that, in one instance, a resolution to demand a prosecution appears immediately after the adoption of the resolution to expel. In numerous cases the Member submits to examination, adduces evidence in his favor, and has evidence produced against him, with or without formal authentication; and the discretion of the House is not even restricted by the necessary concurrence of more than a bare majority of the votes.

An argument of very particular force was made in what is known as Bright's case by a Senator from the State of Kentucky, Mr. Garrett Davis. Senator Chandler quoted from him as follows:

But what is the law? We are not sitting as a court trying the honorable Senator. There are some gentlemen—able men, very able men, too; men of enlarged patriotism, of eminent public and private virtue—that have pursued the profession of the law so long, either as practitioners, counsellors and solicitors, or as judges that their minds become too contracted for enlarged statesmanship and the great principles of policy and of moral justice upon which governments ought to be administered and upon which alone they can be wisely administered. They have dwarfed their minds to such an extent that they can not reason on the expansive principle and sentiment and consideration that ought to guide and to control the largest and the wisest statesmanship.

There is no law which defines any particular class of offenses that shall be sufficient to expel a Senator from his seat. The common law does not; there is no statute law that does. There are no laws of evidence establishing technically the rules of testimony that are to guide and control and govern this body in getting its lights and reaching its conclusions when a Senator is thus on trial.

The general rule and principle of law and of reason and common sense is, that whatever disqualifies a Member of the Senate from the proper discharge of his duties, whatever it may be, is sufficient and ought to be held sufficient for his expulsion; and whatever evidence satisfies the mind reasonably, and according to moral certainty and truth of the existence of that cause, is sufficient evidence, without resort to the technical rules of testimony upon which to convict him. That is the law of this country; it is the law of England; it is the law of Parliament.

Mr. Davis continued:

The Constitution gives to each House of Congress the largest discretion in the premises. It specifies no crime, no misdemeanor, no fault, no particular act for which a Senator may be expelled. It simply requires the vote of two-thirds, the same number—no more and no less—which it requires in each House to make an act which has been vetoed a law over the head of the President.

To expel a Senator is undoubtedly, as has been well said, a grave act. It involves not only the right and the reputation of the sitting Member, but the interests and rights of the State whose representative he is. But the Constitution contemplates that it may become sometimes necessary, and wisely leaves the body to judge of the necessity which demands it, securing to the offender a vote of 2 to 1 before he can be expelled. For acts constituting a crime for which a Senator may be arraigned, tried, and convicted, he may be expelled. So, too, for a misdemeanor, for acts unworthy of and unbecoming a Senator, and disreputable and disgraceful to the body; and so, too, for such acts as in times of great danger to the Government give evidence to his peers that he is a dangerous and unsafe man to be trusted with the responsibilities of his position, such as giving aid to rebellion or sympathizing actively with traitors.

Another case referred to by Senator Chandler was the Credit Mobilier case. In that case two reports were made, a minority and a majority report, the majority report submitted for the committee having been prepared, as it was understood at the time, by Gen. B. F. Butler. The minority report was submitted by Luke Poland, a Member of the House of Representatives from Vermont, as I recall. From the Poland report I read as follows:

None of the commentators upon the Constitution or upon parliamentary law assign any such limitation as to the time of the commission of the offense, or the nature of it, which shall control and limit the power of the expulsion. On the contrary, they all assert that the power in its very nature is a discretionary one, to be exercised, of course, with grave circumspection at all times, and only for good cause. Story, Kent, and Sergeant all seem to accept and rely upon the exposition of Mr. Adams in the Smith case as sound. May, in his Parliamentary Practice, page 59, enumerates the causes for expulsion from Parliament, but he nowhere intimates that the offense must have been committed subsequent to the election.

When it is remembered that the framers of our Constitution were familiar with the parliamentary law of England, and must have had in mind the then recent contest over Wilkes's case, it is impossible to conclude that they meant to limit the discretion of the Houses as to the causes of expulsion. It is a received principle of construction that the Constitution is to be interpreted according to the known rules of law at the time of its adoption, and therefore when we find them dealing with a recognized subject of legislative authority, and while studiously qualifying and restricting the manner of its exercise, assigning no limitations to the subject matter itself, they must be assumed to have intended to leave that to be determined according to established principles as a high prerogative power to be exercised according to the sound discretion of the body.

Senator Chandler then referred to the majority report as prepared by General Butler and said:

The chairman of the Judiciary Committee at that time was Mr. Bingham, but the report was made by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. Although the directions limited the inquiry to the question whether an officer of the United States not a Member of the House could be impeached, the report of the committee, which was undoubtedly drawn up by General Butler and was submitted by him, goes out of the way to argue against the propositions of the Poland report. I read the point of General Butler's argument:

Here is what was said and what is urged, as I take it, against the power of the Senate in the present instance:

But your committee are constrained to believe that the power of expelling a Member for some alleged crime, committed it may be years

before his election, is not within the constitutional prerogative of the House.

Senator Chandler continued:

General Butler goes on through many pages with his argument that the power to expel can only be exercised for offenses committed while the person is a Member of the body. It is wholly based upon the assumed danger that a two-thirds majority in a legislative body will sometimes unjustly exercise its power of expulsion upon the pretense of necessary purgation, that there will sometimes be a harsh and cruel and extreme exercise of that power.

I do not take the time to refer to more of the discussion here. I content myself with saying that in the case of Senator Grover, of the State of Oregon, the Senate inquired into criminal acts alleged to have been perpetrated by Grover prior to the time of his election. The same condition existed in the case of Senator Clayton, of the State of Arkansas; in the case of Senator Stanley Matthews, of Indiana; and in the case of Henry M. Wright, of Minnesota. In each of these four cases the acts charged were of a criminal character or involving turpitude perpetrated prior to the election of the Senator.

Senator Chandler continued, discussing the Rice case:

Mr. McCrary, in his work on elections, after discussing many of the cases which I have recited, reaches a conclusion as to the American law—having stated that in the Credit Mobilier case the preamble of the resolutions was voted down by a vote of 98 yeas to 113 nays—as follows:

"Thus the House decided to sustain the doctrine contended for by the special committee"—

That was the doctrine stated by the Poland report—

"and against the doctrine laid down in the above-mentioned report from the Committee on the Judiciary. It may, therefore, be said that the House has fairly decided the question and has held that a Member may be expelled or punished for offenses committed prior to his election, especially if those offenses were unknown to his constituents at the time of his election. It will, of course, occur to everyone that this is a power which should be exercised with great circumspection and moderation and with a due regard to the rights both of constituencies and of individual Members of Congress."

I should say in this connection that the opposite view was taken by men of very high character and standing, including Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, Senator George, of Mississippi, and Senator Mills, of the State of Texas. I do not dwell on their arguments, my purpose now in presenting this matter being to exhibit to the Senate the view that the question is one of the most profound importance upon which men have differed and which has, so far as I have been able to discover, never been authoritatively determined by the Senate. I should say in this connection that apparently the inquiry into the right of Senator Roach to occupy a seat here, in view of the conceded facts, seems never to have been decided by the Senate. In some way or other the proceedings were discontinued.

The case of Brigham H. Roberts in the House is, of course, known in a general way to every Member of the Senate. It will be recalled that in that case there was no charge whatever of any impropriety in the election of Mr. Roberts. That he was elected by the people of his district in the State of Utah was conceded. There was no question about that. The sole charge against him was that he had violated the law in relation to polygamous marriage. That gave rise, as is well known, to a very protracted debate in the House of Representatives, reported at great length in the first volume of Hines, with the result that Mr. Roberts was denied a seat in that body.

The final report of the committee to which his case was referred contains the following:

The examination of the law and the precedents applicable to the facts stated above involved an examination of several subjects:

1. As to whether the proper remedy should be exclusion or expulsion. The majority of the committee held:

"The objection is made to the refusal to admit Roberts that the Constitution excludes the idea that any objection can be made to his coming in if he is 25 years of age, has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and was an inhabitant of Utah when elected, no matter how odious or treasonable or criminal may have been his life and practices."

To this we reply:

"1. That the language of the constitutional provision, the history of its framing in the constitutional convention, and its context clearly show that it can not be construed to prevent disqualification for crime.

"2. That the overwhelming authority of textbook writers on the Constitution is to the effect that such disqualification may be imposed by the House, and no commentator on the Constitution specifically denies it. Especial reference is made to the works of Cushing, Pomeroy, Throop, Burgess, and Miller.

"3. The courts of several of the States, in construing analogous provisions, have with practical unanimity declared against such narrow construction of such constitutional provisions.

"4. The House of Representatives has never denied that it had the right to exclude a Member elect, even when he had the three constitutional requirements.

"5. In many instances it has distinctly asserted its right so to do in cases of disloyalty and crime.

"6. It passed in 1862 the test-oath act, which imposed a real and substantial disqualification for membership in Congress, disqualifying hundreds of thousands of American citizens. This law remained in force for 20 years, and thousands of Members of Congress were compelled to take the oath it required.

"7. The House in 1869 adopted a general rule of order providing that no person should be sworn in as a Member against whom the objection was made that he was not entitled to take the test oath, and if upon investigation such fact appeared, he was to be permanently debarred from entrance."

The interesting proposition is made that the claimant be sworn in and then turned out. Upon the theory that the purpose is to permanently part company with Mr. Roberts this is a dubious proceeding. Such action requires the vote of two-thirds of the Members. We ask if such a vote is possible or right in view of the following observations.

The expulsion clause of the Constitution is as follows:

"Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member."

No lawyer can read that provision without raising in his own mind the question whether the House has any power to expel except for some cause relating to the context. The ablest lawyers, from the beginning of the Republic, have so insisted, and their reasoning has been so cogent, that these propositions are established, namely:

"1. Neither House of Congress has ever expelled a Member for acts unrelated to him as a Member or inconsistent with his public trust and duty as such.

"2. Both Houses have many times refused to expel where the guilt of the Member was apparent; where the refusal to expel was put upon the ground that the House or Senate, as the case might be, had no right to expel for an act unrelated to the Member as such, or because it was committed prior to his election."

Mr. President, at this time, as I indicated at the beginning, it will not be necessary to take into consideration whether the appropriate remedy is expulsion or exclusion upon the ground of lack of qualification; that, as I have stated, will come up later; but that this matter ought to be investigated by the committee, and that the committee ought to make some recommendation to the Senate as to the course it ought to pursue, under these circumstances, I undertake to say, can not be refuted by anyone.

I appreciate that in some quarters offenses of this character are regarded as trivialities. I can not believe any such view will prevail in this body. The integrity of our Government, the rights of our people, our liberties, indeed, are all bound up in this question.

It is a matter of no consequence that the acts complained of were perpetrated beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. They are of such nature that they are condemned by the opinion of the civilized world, and, perhaps, there is no nation which does not legislate against them, even in those countries in which they are not denounced by what might be regarded as the common law of civilized nations.

I submit, Mr. President, that this resolution should prevail.

Mr. BRUCE obtained the floor.

Mr. GOULD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair). Does the Senator from Maryland yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. BRUCE. I shall be glad, of course, to yield the floor to the Senator from Maine, with the understanding that I shall be allowed to resume it after he shall have concluded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Mr. BINGHAM. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bayard	Dill	Gooding	Kendrick
Bingham	Edge	Gould	Keyes
Blease	Edwards	Greene	King
Borah	Ernst	Hale	McKellar
Bratton	Ferris	Harrell	McLean
Broussard	Fess	Harris	McMaster
Bruce	Fletcher	Harrison	McNary
Capper	Frazier	Hawes	Mayfield
Copeland	George	Heflin	Means
Couzens	Gerry	Howell	Metcalf
Curtis	Gillett	Johnson	Moses
Dale	Glass	Jones, N. Mex.	Neely
Deneen	Goff	Jones, Wash.	Norris

Oddie	Robinson, Ark.	Simmons	Tyson
Overman	Robinson, Ind.	Smoot	Wadsworth
Phipps	Sackett	Steck	Walsh, Mass.
Pine	Schall	Stephens	Walsh, Mont.
Pittman	Sheppard	Stewart	Weller
Ransdell	Shipstead	Swanson	Wheeler
Reed, Pa.	Shortridge	Trammell	Wills

Mr. NORRIS. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is detained from the Chamber on account of illness.

Mr. McMASTER. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK] is unavoidably absent from the Senate.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] is detained from the Senate on account of illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] is necessarily absent on account of illness in his family.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. GOULD. Mr. President, I have no objection to the pending resolution. There is nothing in the subject matter which will embarrass me or from which I should shrink. The question has just been thoroughly discussed in our State election, and I feel that I was sufficiently vindicated by the voters of Maine. If, however, the Senate shall see fit to make another investigation, I shall be pleased to have them do so, as I feel that I shall then be vindicated by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BRUCE. Yes; I yield to the senior Senator from Maine.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, there is nothing at all new in the subject matter of the charges made in the resolution offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH]. These charges are taken verbatim from a published statement that was made during the recent campaign in the State of Maine by the Democratic candidate for the Senate. The charges were published in the newspapers of my State and in the newspapers of the country. My colleague [Mr. GOULD] answered those charges in a published statement and dealt with them on the stump during the election. The matter was very thoroughly aired in the State of Maine, and the State of Maine has given its verdict.

Mr. GOULD lives in the county of Aroostook, which is situated on the Canadian border, only a few miles from the railroad around whose building these charges centered. The people of that county are thoroughly familiar with the whole transaction. They have been so familiar since the time that the events referred to occurred, and that was some 13 or 14 years ago. The people of that county, in the recent election, by a vote of nine to one—9,000 votes for and 1,000 votes against—have pronounced for Mr. GOULD. The people of the State of Maine, by a majority of almost 50,000 in a total vote of 110,000, have pronounced for Mr. GOULD. He carried every county in the State of Maine. He carried every city in the State of Maine. Of the five hundred and odd towns in the State, he carried all but about forty. His is the greatest majority, in proportion to the vote cast, that has ever been received in my State; and I think Mr. GOULD is justified in considering that he has been vindicated by the voters of his own State.

The Senate has heard the manly statement Mr. GOULD has just made. He does not shrink from an investigation. On the other hand, he welcomes an investigation. I commend most heartily the attitude taken by my colleague.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BRUCE] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. BORAH. I want to say only a word in regard to this matter. If the Senator from Maryland is going to discuss it, I shall not intrude.

Mr. BRUCE. I am not, but I wish to discuss another when I have the floor. At the same time, if the Senate will indulge me after the Senator from Idaho has completed his remarks, I shall be only too glad to yield. I do not, however, want to lose the privilege of the floor.

Mr. BORAH. I do not desire to take the Senator from the floor, and I do not desire to postpone the consideration of this matter longer than a moment.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, I am very sorry, but I claim the privilege of the floor.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I appeal to the Senator from Maryland not to cut off the Senator from Idaho. Let us dispose of this matter. I trust the Senator from Maryland will be recognized as soon as it is disposed of. Apparently it is agreed that the resolution shall go through.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, some of us intend to vote against the resolution and desire to explain our reasons for voting against it.

Mr. BRUCE. I have no assurance how long those explanations will take, and therefore I should like to proceed. If, however, the Senate will allow me to proceed after this matter has been disposed of, that is entirely satisfactory to me.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after this matter is disposed of the Senator from Maryland be permitted to address the Senate on the subject in which he is interested.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, as I understand, the question before the Senate is whether this resolution shall be referred to the committee or whether the Senate shall pass upon it.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator? Mr. BORAH. Yes.

Mr. CURTIS. When I first came in I served notice that I should make such a motion; but I advise the Senator that since listening to the Senators from Maine I do not intend to make a motion to refer the resolution to the committee.

Mr. BORAH. What I desire to say is that I am going to vote to adopt the resolution as it is offered; but I do not want to be understood as being influenced in any way by the theory that the vote in the State of Maine had anything to do with the vindication of the Senator, so far as the question here presented is concerned. In other words, I do not want to have it established by my vote in the Senate that an election in a State, after a man has been charged with certain derelictions, deprives the Senate of jurisdiction to investigate those matters itself. That matter may become important hereafter, and I should not want to be committed on the subject in that way.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I should like to make a similar brief statement of my attitude toward this resolution.

I intend to vote against the resolution, in spite of the request of the accused Senator that the investigation proceed, because I do not believe that any charges of this sort against him, nor his own consent, can give the Senate jurisdiction to inquire into an alleged offense long preceding the election of the Senator, which, if it existed, was disclosed and was fully discussed in the campaign preceding his election, and which was for the voters of Maine to determine. I believe that the power given us by the Constitution to determine the qualifications of a Senator is to determine those qualifications of age, citizenship, and residence, and the additional qualification of absence of treason required by the fourteenth amendment, and no more; and I believe that the power of expulsion by a vote of two-thirds was coupled with the power to preserve discipline in the Senate, and only that, and does not give us jurisdiction to go back into the indefinite past of the individual who comes here as the solemn choice of his State. I believe that the whole structure of our Government is based upon the conception that these sovereign States will for themselves choose the ambassadors that they wish to send to this body, and that any power of veto that we attempt to assert over the deliberate decision of the voters of a State in the choice of a Senator is a usurpation of power by us, even if the Senator himself asks us to assert it.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President—

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Does the Senator object to inquiring of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections as to the soundness of the view now expressed by the Senator?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. That is a question for us to decide, and not for any committee of the Senate to decide.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Certainly.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. And I object to vesting jurisdiction in them in this particular case. If we want their advice in some abstract matter of jurisdiction, well and good.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I desire to remind the Senator that the resolution does not direct the committee to decide the matter. The Senate is going to decide it. We ask the aid and advice of the Committee on Privileges and Elections concerning the soundness of the views now expressed by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Ah, but the resolution first asks that committee to investigate the facts—to sit, if you will, as a grand jury to ascertain whether this gentleman has or has not been guilty of this crime in the dim past—and then to advise us what we shall do in the circumstances; not what authority we have. The Senator may read that into his resolution, but there is nothing in the text of it that asks them to advise us of our constitutional authority.

I hope that I have made it quite clear that my vote is not determined on any belief or disbelief in these charges. I know nothing whatsoever about them save what I have read in the resolution. I know nothing whatsoever about Mr. GOULD's guilt or innocence, and I do not undertake by my vote to pass upon it; but I do say, and say most solemnly, that if the Senate undertakes to assert a power that was attempted to be given to Congress in the Constitutional Convention, to exercise a veto over the persons named by the States to sit in this body—a power that then was denied to the Congress—if we attempt to usurp that by implication from the language that was put into the Constitution, we are doing an immeasurable injury to the sovereignty of the States themselves. I care nothing about the fate of any one individual of us. It does not matter in the least. This case is unimportant in itself; but the injury that we do to the structure of our Government by this usurpation of power is something that will endure beyond the lives of any of us who sit in this Chamber.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. President, will the Senator allow a question?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Gladly.

Mr. GILLETT. Does the Senator make any distinction, on this question of constitutional right, between the rights of the Senate and the rights of the House, where there are so many precedents on this point?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I have not considered the rights of the House, but it seems to me that there is a very fundamental difference—that here we sit as representatives of the States, not of any particular number of people. We are chosen by separate States. They in the House are chosen by apportioned groups of individual citizens. Our status as representatives of the States is different from their status as representatives of individual citizens.

Mr. GILLETT. But the same constitutional qualifications apply to both bodies.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I grant you that; but the fundamental reason for the difference in representation has to be borne in mind.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the precedents upon the part of the Senate are almost as many as those upon the part of the House; and heretofore it has never been discovered that there was any difference in the constitutional provision with reference to the right of the House to pass upon the qualifications of its Members and that of the Senate. I do not think there is any.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Does the Senator claim that there is any precedent for expelling a Member from this body for a crime supposed to have been committed before his election?

Mr. BORAH. I have not a particle of doubt but that we have the power to expel a Member who has been elected for any reason that the Senate, in its own judgment, thinks sufficient. This is not a power which belongs to the States; it is a power which was specifically reserved to the Members of either body by the provisions of the Constitution itself. The reason I made the statement that I did was because I understood perfectly that if the doctrine which is now being announced were followed to its logical conclusion, the Senate would have no power to pass upon the qualifications of its Members regardless of what series of acts of corruption they might have been guilty of, or regardless of the fact that they may have purchased their seats here, or regardless of the fact that they may have committed all kinds of crimes before they got here. That doctrine has never heretofore prevailed, and I trust that the exigencies of the situation will not cause it to be established as a precedent now.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, if the Senator's perception were as able as his oratory, he would not have taken any such meaning from what I said.

Of course, this body has power to inquire into the validity of the election of its Members; and if that election is corrupt, of course, we have power to denounce it and refuse to seat the man who tried to profit by it. I have never uttered a syllable to the contrary of that.

Mr. BORAH. Does the Senator concede that the primary is a part of the election?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I do not.

Mr. BORAH. I had supposed so.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Neither does the Supreme Court. Of course, the Senator may differ from them. The rest of us will make up our minds—

Mr. BORAH. No; the Supreme Court has not decided any such proposition.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. What does the Senator construe the Newberry case to mean?

Mr. BORAH. The Supreme Court in that case decided certain propositions, which resulted in the reversal of the case; but as to whether a primary was part of the election system, four judges held that it was, and four held that it was not, and one reserved his opinion on this question; so that question was not decided by the Supreme Court.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH].

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered and taken.

Mr. OVERMAN (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. He is not present, and therefore I withdraw my vote.

Mr. HARRELD. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS]. I understand that on this question he would vote as I would. I vote "yea."

Mr. GILLETT (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD]. I understand that if he were present he would also vote in the affirmative. I therefore let my vote stand.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. My colleague, the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY], the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], and the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent. If present, they would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 70, nays 7, as follows:

YEAS—70

Ashurst	Fletcher	Jones, Wash.	Sackett
Bayard	George	Kendrick	Sheppard
Borah	Gerry	Keyes	Shipstead
Bratton	Gillett	King	Shortridge
Broussard	Glass	McKellar	Smoot
Bruce	Goff	McLean	Steck
Capper	Gooding	McMaster	Stephens
Copeland	Gould	McNary	Stewart
Couzens	Greene	Mayfield	Swanson
Curtis	Hale	Metcalf	Trammell
Dale	Harreld	Neely	Tyson
Deneen	Harris	Norris	Walsh, Mass.
Dill	Harrison	Oddie	Walsh, Mont.
Edge	Hawes	Pine	Weller
Edwards	Heflin	Pittman	Wheeler
Ernst	Howell	Ransdell	Willis
Ferris	Johnson	Robinson, Ark.	
Fess	Jones, N. Mex.	Robinson, Ind.	

NAYS—7

Bingham	Moses	Reed, Pa.	Wadsworth
Blease	Phipps	Schall	

NOT VOTING—19

Cameron	Lenroot	Overman	Stanfield
Caraway	McKinley	Pepper	Underwood
du Pont	Means	Reed, Mo.	Warren
Frazier	Norbeck	Simmons	Watson
La Follette	Nye	Smith	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. President, on June 30 last I introduced Senate Joint Resolution 122 in the Senate. I wish to give notice that at the first meeting of the Senate after the Christmas holidays I shall ask to have the joint resolution taken from the table, and I shall press for some definite action upon it. For information I ask that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 122) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, introduced by Mr. EDWARDS June 30, 1926:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the eighteenth amendment, known as Article XVIII, to the Constitution of the United States of America, be repealed, the said repeal to become valid to all intents and purposes when ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the several States in accordance with the provisions of Article V of said Constitution; and it is further

Resolved, That such conventions shall be held prior to the day in the year 1928 designated for the choosing of electors for the purpose of electing the President of the United States and such conventions shall be composed of delegates elected thereto by a majority of the duly qualified voters in each of the several States. The number of delegates to be so elected, and the time and place of holding such conventions shall be determined by the legislatures of the several States, and the vote of a majority of such delegates to each such convention shall be the decision of the convention on the proposal to amend said Constitution as herein provided.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, on April 5, 1926, at the beginning of the prohibition hearings, held by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, I delivered an address reviewing the practical workings of national prohibition, since the effective date of the Volstead Act, January 17, 1920, and claimed that under the provisions of the eighteenth amendment and that act national prohibition had proved a tragic failure, and aside from precipitating the end of the old saloon, which would have gone in time, anyhow, with the steady increase of temperance that was under way when the eighteenth amendment was adopted, had had no effect, on the whole, except that of blighting human happiness, debasing human morals, and discrediting human laws. In support of this claim I cited statistics furnished to me by the Prohibition Unit and the Federal Department of Justice showing that since the effective date of the Volstead Act arrests for violations of that act, made by Federal prohibition officers, convictions under it in the Federal courts, and seizures under it of illicit distilleries, stills, still worms, and fermenters, made by Federal prohibition officers, had from year to year unceasingly mounted up; that is to say, the arrests, from 34,175 in 1921, the first full year of national prohibition, to 62,747 in 1925; the convictions from 17,962 in 1921 to 38,498 in 1925; and the seizures from 95,933 in 1921 to 172,537 in 1925. These arrests, convictions, and seizures, imposing in number as they were, did not include any arrests or seizures made, or convictions obtained, by State authority.

On the same occasion I pointed out that commitments for violations of the Volstead Act to Federal penitentiaries and State institutions for the care of Federal prisoners had increased from 97 in 1923 to 773 in 1925, and that in his report for 1925 the Attorney General of the United States had stated that of the civil cases, begun in the district courts of the United States, 90.4 per cent had been brought under the Volstead Act, and that of the criminal cases begun in those courts, 87.2 per cent had been brought under that act, with the result, as I also pointed out, that the ability of the Federal district courts to handle the cases pending in them that had arisen otherwise than under the Volstead Act had been overtaxed almost to the limits of human endurance.

I also showed by figures, procured by me personally from the chiefs of police of 36 of the leading cities of the United States, distributed over all parts of its area, that since the effective date of the Volstead Act, the trend of arrests for drunkenness in those cities had been constantly upward, with only such fluctuations as had been produced now and then by spasms of law enforcement, incited by especially aggravated conditions.

I also called attention to specific illustrations of the irrepressibility of the natural and entirely legitimate appetite of the human body and spirit which the Federal Government, like some poor, crack-brained Don Quixote, is ineffectually assailing; such as the diversion of industrial alcohol for beverage purposes; the fraudulent or burglarious withdrawals of warehoused liquors; the dishonest sales of medicinal whiskey; the smuggling by sea and land into our country of illicit drink; the moonshine products manufactured everywhere in the United States, in swamps, in mountain fastnesses, in dense thickets, on rivers, in attics, in basements, in garages, in warehouses, in office buildings, even in caves and other underground retreats; and the vast amount of grapes, corn sugar, and other materials used in making home brew, of one kind or another, in hundreds of thousands of American homes.

I also called attention to the fact that the futile efforts of the Federal Government to suppress the rum runner and the bootlegger had been accompanied by larger and larger appropriations from the Federal Treasury each year since the effective date of the Volstead Act, and that these appropriations then amounted to some \$30,000,000 per annum, to say nothing of the loss of the immense tax revenue of \$443,839,544.98, which the Federal Government, before the advent of national prohibition, was deriving from distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and of the millions of dollars that American citizens, drawn away from their own country to lands where law is still a normal and reasonable thing, were expending in Canada, Mexico, Cuba, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, and Europe.

I also called attention to many of the social vices bred by the proscriptive and unworkable nature of Federal prohibition, such as general disrespect for law, youthful cravings for morbid forms of excitement, espionage, perfidy, and hypocrisy.

I also brought out the fact that, out of a Prohibition Unit personnel of some 10,000 individuals 875 had been dismissed, mostly for official misconduct or downright rascality in some form or other.

Nor did I overlook the extraordinary increase that had taken place in deaths from alcoholism and commitments for alcoholic insanity.

My purpose now is to show that since April 5, last, the conditions, which I then pictured have not improved, but, on the contrary have, if anything, grown worse. I have been unable to obtain access to the forthcoming report of the Attorney General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, but from advance information kindly furnished to me by him I find that, while arrests for violations of the Volstead Act and seizures of stills and the like under it were less during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, than during the preceding fiscal year, the number of individual convictions for violations of the national prohibition act during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, was the greatest ever entered up since the effective date of the Volstead Act, being no less than 44,022, or a total exceeding by 5,524 the whole number of such convictions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925. I also find that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, commitments to Federal penitentiaries and State institutions for the care of Federal prisoners was 1,837 as against 773 during the preceding fiscal year.

In illustrating last April the annual increase that had taken place in arrests for drunkenness, I limited my inquiry to 36 of the leading cities of the United States. Since that time, however, the Moderation League, a civic association of unquestionable standing, has tabulated the arrests for drunkenness made since the effective date of the Volstead Act down to January 1, 1926, by the police departments of 564 cities and towns of the United States. They, of course, constitute a much wider field of investigation than the 36 cities investigated by me. How justly entitled to public confidence any statistical conclusions reached by the Moderation League are might well be evidenced alone by the reputation and standing of its head, Austen G. Fox, of New York; of its research director, Stanley Shirk; and of some of the members of its directorate and advisory board, such as John G. Agar, president of the National Arts Club, of New York City; Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Co.; William N. Dykman, president of the New York State Bar Association; Right Rev. Charles Fiske, Bishop of Central New York; Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Alexander C. Humphreys, president of Stevens University; Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.; William Barclay Parsons, president of the board of trustees of Columbia University; William C. Redfield, the former Secretary of Commerce; Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and former president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Samuel Sloan, vice president of the Farmers Loan & Trust Co.; Elihu Root, the famous lawyer and statesman; and Dr. William H. Welch, the famous Johns Hopkins pathologist.

According to the tables of the Moderation League, drunkenness increased almost twice as fast in 1925 as in 1924. To be more specific, in the 564 cities and towns tabulated by the league arrests for drunkenness were, in 1924, 21,000 in excess of the arrests for that offense in 1923, and, in 1925, 36,241 in excess of the arrests for that offense in 1924. In 509 of the 564 cities and towns arrests for drunkenness in 1925 were 129 per cent in excess of the arrests for drunkenness in the same cities and towns in 1920, the first year of national prohibition; and in 384 of the 564 cities and towns such arrests in 1925 were even more numerous than in 1914, when some States were licensing the old saloon and others were under State prohibition or local option. Most significantly, too, the tables of the Moderation League bring out the fact that conditions in the former so-called "dry" States are worse to-day, as compared with 1914, than are conditions in the so-called "wet" States.

Last April I also referred to a letter which I had just received from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., in which it stated that between 1917 and 1920, the year when the Volstead Act went into effect, there was a decided downward trend in deaths from alcoholism among its 17,000,000 industrial policyholders, but that since 1920 there had been an upward trend, and that the percentage of deaths from alcoholism for 1925—2.9 deaths per 100,000 policyholders—was nearly five times that for 1920—.6.

Since last April the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has, from time to time, published similar statements, the last of which covers the first nine months of 1926. This statement reveals the fact that during this period deaths from alcoholism among the more than 17,000,000 policyholders of the company were more numerous by approximately 14 per cent than the deaths from the same cause during the corresponding period of 1925. In other words, the death rate was 3.3 per 100,000 during the

first nine months of 1926 and 2.9 during the first nine months of 1925.

Last April I also mentioned that, in a report rendered in 1925 by the State hospital commission, of the State of New York, it was alleged that alcoholic insanity had trebled in that State during the five years of national prohibition. Since my reference to this statement, some instructive statistics have been compiled by Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, director of the bureau of statistics of the New York State Hospital Commission, in relation to alcoholic dementia in the State of New York. They show that it has steadily increased ever since the effective date of the Volstead Act, notwithstanding the fact that, during the decade before that date, it had steadily diminished. Especially significant is the increase in first admissions with alcoholic psychoses into State hospitals in the State of New York since the expiration of the first year during which the Volstead Act was in force. In 1921, it was 2.8 per cent; in 1922, 3.2 per cent; in 1923, 4 per cent; in 1924, 5.4 per cent; and in 1925, 5.7 per cent.

These statistics, I might add, are in accord with the facts sets forth in an appeal for money with which to build a larger institution made last March by Dr. Hugh B. Gray, the superintendent of the Washingtonian Home, a home for the cure of drunkards in the city of Boston.

Never before in the history of the home—

Said he—

have such demands been made upon it as during the last three years.

In 1920, the institution sheltered 410 patients; in 1921, 694; in 1922, 931; in 1923, 1,215; in 1924, 1,301; and in 1925, about 1,400. No wonder that the good doctor, in giving these facts to the public, should also have observed—

I am firmly convinced that the Volstead Act is not beneficial to the cause of temperance.

Naturally enough, the prohibition of the liquor traffic has stimulated the use of narcotic drugs. When human beings can not obtain wholesome meat, they take to eating vermin. When they are deprived of normal stimulants, not a few will take to unnatural ones. The total number of convictions under the Federal antinarcotic act has risen from 2,865 in 1922 to 3,465 in 1926. In 1925 it was as high as 4,310.

On his return from Europe last summer Leon C. Weinstock, the commissioner of prisons for the State of New York, expressed the opinion that since the adoption of the eighteenth amendment the "drug habit" had increased more than 700 per cent.

Last April I also spoke of the mortality from poisoning for which the Volstead Act was responsible by subjecting human beings to the temptation of drinking industrial alcohol, loaded with poisonous and nauseous ingredients by the denaturing processes of the Federal Government, and by fostering the sale of lethal beverages in other forms. The truth of what I then said has been illustrated by more than one direful example of the atrocious impolicy of exposing mere human weakness to penalties utterly disproportionate to the gravity of its shortcomings; that is to say, for all practical purposes in the case of thousands of habitual or reckless drinkers to capital punishment.

Last July no less than 41 persons in the vicinity of Buffalo were killed in the course of five days by drinking the wood alcohol in a quantity of denatured alcohol, and shortly afterwards J. W. Quillen, chief chemist of the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue, declared that during the year 1925, 700 persons had died in New York City alone from imbibing toxic liquor.

A few weeks ago a single trickle of such liquor wiped out four or five lives near Annapolis in my own State.

Of course, the pecuniary loss to the Federal Government from the vast outlays that it makes in its endeavors to break up the liaison between the bootlegger and the reputable citizen continues as heretofore, and if anything, the whiff of common sense and rational human enjoyment that is wafted to the United States from nonprohibitory lands like Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, and Europe is more alluring to American tourists and pleasure seekers than ever.

Since the fact was established last April that no less than 875 persons had been separated from the Prohibition Unit for cause from the inception of prohibition to February 1, 1926, 83 additional persons have been separated from it for cause; and since the fact was established, at the same time, that 7 temporary warrant officers, 11 permanently enlisted men, and 25 temporarily enlisted men, or 43 persons in all, had been convicted for offenses involving misconduct in connection with the police work of the Coast Guard in relation to the smuggling of liquor by sea into the United States, from the beginning of

this police work to April 1, 1926, 1 regular warrant officer, 7 temporary warrant officers, and 15 permanently enlisted men of the Coast Guard Service, or 23 persons in all, have likewise been convicted for such offenses.

In the history of human temptation there are few things that demonstrate more strikingly the folly and wickedness of a law, destitute of any real moral sanction, than the stigma which has become attached to the Coast Guard, once a semi-military organization, celebrated for its high standards of discipline and good conduct, since it was partly diverted from its noble function of saving human life to the ignoble function of outwitting and outspeeding rum runners. The only thing that tends to soften this stigma is the fact that, so far, no commissioned officer, under the command of the able and upright head of the Coast Guard, Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, has been convicted of any form of misconduct in connection with its prohibition work, and that the same thing is true of the great mass of the regular and temporary warrant officers and permanently and temporarily enlisted men under the rear admiral. All the same, since last April one sordid and squalid scandal after another, deeply affecting the reputation of the Coast Guard, has been reported in the press.

In May last an Associated Press dispatch from Seattle, Wash., stated that Roy Lyle, Federal district prohibition administrator, had declared that at least five or six United States Coast Guardsmen had been indicted by a Federal grand jury for faithlessness in the discharge of their duty, and the dispatch further stated that Boatswain William Gardner, in charge of the Coast Guard rum chaser *AB-11*, was the first guardsman to be arrested.

In the month of June last an Associated Press dispatch from San Diego, Calif., stated that under arrest and facing a general court-martial, as the result of the alleged disappearance of more than 500 cases of whisky from the rum-running launch *SKS*, Boatswain John D. Zeeuw and six enlisted men, comprising the crew of the Coast Guard cutter No. 259, had arrived at San Diego on the cutter *Vaughan*.

In July last an Associated Press dispatch from New York stated that Paul Louis Crim, one of the 16 men indicted because of his connection with the William V. Dwyer liquor ring, had testified that the entire crew of Coast Guard cutter *CG-203*, Capt. Edward Gallagher in command, had aided in landing several cargoes of liquor for Dwyer.

In the same month another Associated Press dispatch from Asbury Park, N. J., stated that a confession that members of one Coast Guard station had voted unanimously to go into the rum-running business featured the first day's inquiry by Supt. M. W. Rasmussen, commanding the fifth district in the Jersey patrol; and that in another instance rum runners were declared to have been instructed by the wife of a station commander as to the best time to bring in cargoes. The dispatch further stated that 10 men were under arrest as the result of the disclosures, and that a dozen had been suspended and that additional arrests were expected.

In November last an Associated Press dispatch from Boston stated that the Boston American had said in a copyrighted story that six Boston Coast Guard boats, ferrying the liquor from Rum Row at a "union price" of \$1 a case, had led to a Federal investigation that had revealed Coast Guard boats as regular liquor carriers, with some of their officers as part owners in Rum Row vessels.

In the same month an Associated Press dispatch from New York stated that indictments in which 33 men, 13 of them members of the Coast Guard, were charged with operating a rum fleet between Canada and the United States, had been returned by the Federal grand jury. The dispatch further stated that 19 of those indicted were already under arrest, including the members of the crews of Coast Guard cutters *126* and *192*; and that the rum ring of which they were part was said to have paid on one occasion as much as \$2,700 to Fred J. Lewis and William R. Hughes, at that time Coast Guardsmen on Coast Guard cutter No. *126*, and that in some instances the delivery of the liquor on shore was actually effected by Coast Guard boats.

Nor has recent demoralization in the Coast Guard stopped short of even more heinous wrongdoing than this.

In November last a dispatch to the Baltimore Evening Sun stated that the arrest and court-martial of the crew of Coast Guard cutter No. *297* had been ordered after the Federal narcotic agents had charged that it had driven them away at the point of the gun from the docks adjoining the fashionable Royal Palm Hotel in down-town Miami, when narcotic smugglers were landing a shipment of contraband drugs.

In some details the dispatches to which I have referred were doubtless incorrect, but in the main they were quite correct enough, I imagine, to convey a just idea of the extent to which, since last April, the lower grades of the Coast Guard Service

have been infected with the spirit of official faithlessness and venality.

It is stated in the Minute Man of September, 1926, on the strength of an official letter which bore, it says, the signature of Rear Admiral Billard, the commandant of the Coast Guard, that between July 1, 1924, and June 30, 1926, 224 persons were discharged from the Coast Guard for bad conduct, and that 554 were dishonorably discharged, making a total of 778, not to speak of the 2,009 deserters mentioned in the same letter. It would be curious to know how many of these discharged persons were discharged because of the belief that they had been faithless in the performance of their duties in connection with the prohibition law and how many of the deserters deserted because experience had shown them that rum running was more profitable than rum chasing.

With such a record of admirable service as the Coast Guard has had in the past, and would still maintain unimpaired but for the pernicious influence of its prohibition work, it is not surprising that at the recent exercises held at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial, to commemorate its one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary, Commander H. G. Hamlet, the executive officer of the Coast Guard headquarters squadron, which patrols our New England coast and the area off New York City, should have tristfully admitted that the duty of enforcing the prohibition laws which had been imposed upon the Coast Guard had lowered its morale.

Nor, so far as the Prohibition Unit is concerned, have lapses from good conduct in it been limited to mere subordinate members. I pass by such small fry as the six prohibition agents in the Newark, N. J., unit who are said to have been notified last May, at one time, that they were released for the good of the service, or the dry agent, L. W. Williams, who was a few weeks later sentenced to jail at Baltimore for accepting part of a bribe.

I also pass by the numerous former Federal prohibition agents who since last April have been found guilty of violating the Volstead Act. The offenses of this class of individuals have been so frequent that it would almost make one believe that the delinquents became prohibition agents as a kind of postgraduate qualification for the business of bootlegging. Indeed, last September an Associated Press dispatch from Pittsburgh stated that even a former State prohibition director had been indicted there with 22 other persons for conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act. But what I wish to emphasize especially is that even the official obligations of many of the higher-place holders in the Prohibition Unit are not temptation proof, as Edgar R. Ray, a prohibition commissioner for western Pennsylvania, is said to have been bold enough to declare last July when, in resigning from his office, he said, "This position is best suited for a rich man or a crook; I am neither." Last May the fact was noted in the press that all four of the Federal prohibition directors who had been appointed for the State of Wisconsin had successively become implicated in charges of criminal collusion with liquor outlaws. Two had served terms in prison; one, as I am informed, had been saved from the same fate only by death; and the fourth had just been indicted.

In November last General Andrews stated that of the 24 men that he had appointed as prohibition administrators only 9 remained in the offices to which they had been appointed, and that in the course of this extraordinary turnover he had had to get rid of a number of subordinates whom he found were either going wrong or were refusing to carry out established policies—to use his own words. Indeed, if the general himself has not been incorrectly reported he has at times been disposed to give up his own high post as the head of the Prohibition Unit in despair. However, some of his recent utterances justify us in believing that, like most of us public-office holders, he is, as Benjamin Franklin wittily said of himself when his enemies were eager that he should resign from an office, deficient in the Christian virtue of resignation.

A short time ago, when he was reported as announcing that he intended to stick to his job until finished, the Wall Street Journal was so flippant as to remark that he must be counting on an unusually ripe old age. I trust that he has the right to do so, for if we are to have a Prohibition Unit it is to be hoped that it will always be headed by some such sensible, frank, and honorable man as he is.

In one respect, however, I think that the ideas of the general are obnoxious to the severest reproach. I refer to his disposition, in the appointment of prohibition administrators, to disregard the long-settled and salutary American principle that the military authority should always be kept subordinate to the civil. If he had had his way, all or the greater part of the prohibition administrators heretofore appointed by him

would have been soldiers, and even at the present moment he is seeking to secure the enactment of a law authorizing the use of retired military officers in the prohibition service. The tendency of such a view of his function as the head of the Prohibition Unit is, in my judgment, altogether dangerous and bad. If prohibition is so difficult of enforcement that it can only be enforced by an agency so abhorrent to all our ordinary conceptions of civil policy as the ruthless spirit of military rigor, then it should not be enforced at all. Agencies of that sort may well be employed to repel foreign invasion or domestic tumult tantamount to insurrection or revolution, but they have no place in those spheres of our national life in which wise and wholesome statutes, fortified by the general acquiescence of the human reason, are usually sufficient to preserve respect for law. Real law enforcement presupposes an enforceable law. Nor is evidence wanting that even a stern soldier can not always toy with such a seductive and enervating Delilah as prohibition. Ferreting out bootleg rats does not suit the genius and hardly becomes the dignity of a true soldier. In the long run the military pursuer is more likely to suffer than the pursued.

When, since the day of Agamemnon, King of Men, or the swift-footed Achilles, or perhaps, I might say, when, since the day of that crest-fallen opera-bouffe hero, General Boom, did any man-at-arms ever bring down such derision and discredit upon his hapless head as did Gen. Smedley D. Butler in his ludicrous effort to dry up Philadelphia by strutting and swash-buckling? I answer, confidently, "Never, except when General Andrews appointed his friend, the redoubtable Col. Ned M. Green, prohibition administrator for northern California and Nevada, and the gallant colonel promptly gave a black eye to his chief's theory of military invincibility and his own fond hope of becoming his chief's successor, by being weak enough to allow himself to become enmeshed in the net of a Federal indictment for the embezzlement of Government property."

And prohibition agents and directors and Coast Guards men are by no means the only ministers of the law who, since last April, have been led astray from the path of duty by the debasing solicitations of prohibition. Since that time mayors, chiefs of police, patrolmen, and detectives have all found themselves tarred with that stick. Indeed, it is no uncommon thing for the itching palms of State police officials to be found outstretched in close proximity to those of prohibition agents, when rum has to be bribed through. For instance, when the steamship *Eker* was seized off Yonkers last May, a memorandum book is said to have been found aboard containing such entries as these: "Pd. cops \$8,500"; "Pd. Pro. Agt. \$1,000"; "Pay off \$20,000"; "Cop \$125"; "Capt. \$2,500"; "Ferry \$250."

When the Coast Guard scandal at Seattle, to which I have already alluded, leaked out, according to an Associated Press dispatch, among those arrested were a Seattle police captain, a county sheriff, and two deputy sheriffs. Last May a dispatch from Boston declared that it was reported that—

a rum scandal, compounded with payment of bribes and hush money to prominent police officials, with the perversion of justice in lower courts, and involving minor police officials, nearly a score of patrolmen and several prominent attorneys had been uncovered by District Attorney O'Brien, of Suffolk County.

Previously similar scandals had transpired at Norfolk, Va., Toledo, and Cleveland, no less than 16 policemen having been haled before the city manager of Norfolk on the charge of having some interest in the profits of bootleggers.

In June last a police lieutenant was arrested at Chicago on the charge of acting as a protective escort to a truck load of beer. About the same time 30 women civic reform leaders appeared before the police committee of the city council of Atlanta and charged that patrolmen were tipping off police raids on traffickers in liquor and vice.

Last September, in a raid by more than 100 prohibition officers in the "Hell Hole" section of Berkeley County, S. C., part of the bag was a Federal prohibition agent, a county sheriff, and a State constable.

In May last the former mayor of Coal Grove, Ohio, the marshal of that village, and a deputy sheriff were indicted for the larceny of liquor fines and of property confiscated in police liquor raids.

Among the 79 persons, including gangsters, saloon keepers, and hoodlums, indicted at Chicago last October for conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act were the mayor and chief of police of Cicero, one of the suburbs of Chicago.

The fact is that the connivance of corrupt public officials is so essential to big rum conspiracies that General Andrews was quite within bounds when he declared, in 1925, that the bribery of Government officials was the chief obstacle in the way of the

enforcement of the Volstead Act. Last September 41 arrests for "rum bribery" by Federal officers were reported from Atlantic City.

It would be easy to multiply instances of social degeneracy, resulting from practices begotten by prohibition, which have come to light since last April, but it is unnecessary to do this, as it goes without saying that social habits, good or bad, do not either spring up or pass away over night, and evidence has heretofore been freely brought forward from many different sources and by few persons in a more detailed manner than myself to show that the passage of the Volstead Act has, from the beginning, made drinking among women and young people of both sexes rife than it had ever been before.

Last June, after a visit to this country, Sir Philip Gibbs, the famous newspaper correspondent, said, speaking of what he had seen of drink in the United States:

It flows at private dinner parties, and because forbidden by law assumes an importance which would be regarded as disgusting in British homes. Women as well as men drink as though it is their only chance of mental elevation. I went to a party in one of the best houses of a great city in the West, and every woman there, including beautiful young girls, became hopelessly intoxicated before the evening was out. College boys carry flasks in their hip pockets and give drinking parties to girl friends.

The party mentioned by Sir Philip, of course, is far from being typical of American manners or morals, and it is my belief that youthful drinking, though very widespread, has been somewhat exaggerated; but it is fair to say that the party attended by Sir Philip could not have taken place before the advent of national prohibition, and that it is only an extreme example of a form of excess that is all but too common. It is certainly a far cry from the manners of my own early life in southside Virginia and Baltimore, because I can truthfully say that I never saw a drunken woman (much less a girl), white or black, before I was 27 years of age. Even in such a comparatively sober city as Baltimore no less than 266 women were arrested for drunkenness during the first eight months of the present year.

In fine, the period that has elapsed since last April has brought with it simply repetitions in many forms and denser array of the flagrant scandals and monstrous abuses which have made prohibition little less than a black plague to our national life. Should God in His just ire ever wish to inflict upon the people of the United States the full measure of His consuming wrath, He need not afflict them as He did the rebellious Israelites of old with fire and sword, or with bondage and exile in a strange land; He need but prolong the irritating, demoralizing, tyrannical, and corrupting life of the eighteenth amendment. Every day practically since last May the newspaper press of our land has recorded one or more fresh events or incidents evincing the fatuity, the meanness, the injustice, the oppression, and the utter unenforceability of prohibition; and attesting, as nothing else in our history has ever attested, the truth of that sublime exclamation of Edmund Burke:

Never! No, never! did nature say one thing and wisdom another.

Now, we read that a fleet of 16 rum runners is hovering off our Pacific coast in an effort to discharge a cargo valued at \$4,750,000; now, that a ship has been seized at Boston with a cargo of Belgian alcohol and choice liquors valued at \$1,000,000; now, that another ship loaded with a cargo of champagne, whiskies, and other liquors, including raw alcohol, valued at \$1,500,000 and manned by a crew of 23 persons, all "roaring drunk," has been seized 60 miles southeast of Atlantic City; and now, that still another ship has been seized farther out at sea with a cargo conjectured to be worth \$5,000,000. Along with these items of information we learn that liquor is also being smuggled into the country through the air from Canada, with the aid of aeroplanes (one daring Chicago bootlegger being said to have accumulated a fortune of \$5,000,000 by his aerial ventures and breweries), and under the waters of the Great Lakes, with the aid of submarines; and that it is even being towed subaqueously to the shores of Long Island in steel torpedo tubes. From a paper, contributed to the Saturday Evening Post of October 2 last by Walton Green, chief prohibition investigator, we also learn that the Bahamas, a group of scattered coral reefs with a population of only 53,000 souls, mainly black, are collecting annually from its bootlegging exporters a customs revenue of around \$3,500,000 a year; that imports of British whisky into Cuba increased from 3,529 gallons in 1918 to about 167,000 gallons at the present time; that imports of British whisky into Mexico increased from 2,955 gallons in 1918 to 120,866 gallons in 1922; that the official records of the Canadian Government show that \$17,995,758

worth of liquor was exported to the United States from Canada during the past fiscal year; that even from contracted areas like Dutch Curacao and the islands of Barbados, Haiti, Trinidad, Martinique, and Guadeloupe rivulets of drink find their way to the United States; and that small and barren rocks as the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon on the southwest coast of Newfoundland are—they are now studded with warehouses, to which tramp steamers repair not only from Canada but from England, Scotland, France, and Italy.

Again, one day we read that it is supposed that there has been an increase of 550 per cent in the production of corn sugar and the other materials of which moonshine is made; another, that the largest distilling plant ever confiscated in Maryland—a plant in Howard County extensive enough to cover an acre of ground, and to turn out between 1,200 and 1,400 gallons of distillate every 24 hours—has just been seized in a prohibition raid; another, that a similar plant, occupying three floors of a four-story building, has been discovered within two blocks of the prohibition headquarters in the heart of the wholesale district of New Orleans; another, that six guards with sawed-off shotguns have been assigned to protect 25,000 gallons of bonded whisky stored in the warehouse of the Trans-Atlantic Trading Corporation, of New York, against a second attempt at robbery; and another, that thieves have even entered the Federal courthouse at Rutland, Vt., and carried away \$5,000 worth of liquor stored in the custody of the United States marshal; and that another set of thieves have stolen 330 cases of liquor impounded in the Federal Building at Indianapolis. Then, we learn from J. M. Doran, the head of the industrial alcohol and chemical division of the Prohibition Unit, that 15,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol are being diverted annually for beverage purposes, and that the Federal Government, cunning fox as it is, can not denature such alcohol with poison and nauseous compounds more rapidly than the renaturing chemist can render it potable; that, owing to the suspicions of the Government, sacramental wine withdrawals have dropped from 1,000,000 gallons during the five months from May to September, 1925, to 60,000 during the same period in 1926; and that 27 physicians, 30 druggists, 16 whisky agents, and 4 corporations have been indicted by the Federal grand jury for illegal traffic in prescription whisky. And, then, from time to time the earth opens and a working group of the bootleg underworld is brought to light, as when 19 persons were recently indicted at New York as members of a rum ring, rivaling in importance that headed by Dwyer, the deposed "rum king," who is now serving a term in the Atlanta penitentiary, or as when 79 members of the Cicero, Ill., rum ring were indicted, or as when 90 members of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls rum ring were herded up, or as when it was announced that 300 indictments would be returned by the Federal grand jury at Cleveland against 300 members of a gigantic beer and alcohol conspiracy with spreading roots covering many different communities.

And, finally, we realize more clearly than ever how little the entire suppression of liquor smuggling, moonshining, and the fraudulent or forcible diversion of alcohol, whisky, or wine would mean to temperate human thirst when we are told that the vineyards of California, which were supposed to have been withered by prohibition as the barren fig tree was by the curse of Christ, now total 680,795 acres; that the entire grape crop of the United States in 1926 exceeded that of 1925 by 400,000,000 bushels; and that the vineyard acreage in the Ozarks alone has risen from 500 acres in 1920 to 16,000 acres in 1926.

It is only when we scan items of this sort from day to day in the press that we can fully grasp the extent of the fantastic and puerile task that the Government has undertaken in attempting to stifle, instead of regulating, a corporeal craving so immemorial, so universal, so inwoven with the very texture of our being that it might well have been classed by Alexander the Great with lust and sleep as the things that made him sensible of his mortality, and that can be gratified by any man or child with wit enough to express the juice from a few bushels of grapes or to assemble a little sugar, a tea-kettle, a piece of pipe, and a vessel of water, or to add a little yeast to a little wort.

In other words, ever since April last, as practically ever since the passage of the Volstead Act, one occurrence after another has demonstrated that the human appetite for drink is as widespread and constant as ever and that illicit as well as licensed purveyors can take care of it. The efforts of the Federal Government to starve it out are as ineffectual as the daily use of a razor is to prevent the return of a beard. Imprisoned rum kings, as well as other kings, verify the truth of the old saying that no king ever made away with his successor. One rum ship is seized, only to be succeeded by an-

other with a yet bigger cargo. When one still is shattered it would almost seem as if the fragments, like the severed parts of certain marine organisms, become, by fission, new centers of propagation. General Andrews used a happy phrase when he spoke recently of the "endless growth" of stills. Lawlessness quelled in one place reappears in another, like gout, which is repressed in one part of the body only to be driven to another.

If the volume of liquor smuggled by sea is reduced by the activity of the Coast Guard, the deficiency, as General Andrews himself realizes, is promptly made up by quickened imports overland and a larger output from the countless host of stills. If General Andrews were not so richly entitled to the measure of respect due to every brave man struggling with adversity, there would be something almost ludicrous in his vain attempt to mop up the floods of liquor that illicit agencies of production and transportation are forever creating and moving with instruments so often contaminated by prohibition that of many of them it may well be said, in the words of Dean Swift, "Like very foul mops," they "dirty more than clean." There is something all but pathetic in his periodical announcements that at last Mrs. Partington has found a new broom adequate to the office of sweeping back the Atlantic. If he were not such a courageous, frank, and able man, I should compare him with the quack who advertised a pill good for the prevention of earthquakes. It is only fair to him to say that he has, at least, always had the discernment to see that any people who would allow their homes to be invaded by prohibition agents in search of fruit juices fermented beyond the nonintoxicating point, without determined resistance—asserted in many instances to the shedding of blood—would be the slaves of an even more ignoble weakness than any that drink ever betokened. It should never be forgotten that, so far, in its battle with the Government, liquor has not really called its home-brew reserves into the field at all.

My review of the last eight months has sufficed, I am sure, to confirm the laconic observation that has recently been credited to Dr. Clarence True Wilson, the head of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals: "Prohibition enforcement leaks like a sieve." Or, perhaps, I might rather quote the pithy epigram of Mr. Buckner, the United States district attorney for the southern district of the State of New York:

The dries think they have won because they have the law. The wets think they have won because they have the liquor.

In casting a retrospective glance over the last eight months I might also cite incidents in addition to those already mentioned by me evidencing the tragic and squalid by-products, aside from the degraded sequels of ordinary drunkenness, that prohibition has produced. I have already recalled one conspicuous case in which it snuffed out with a single exhalation of its poisonous breath the lives of 41 individuals. To the long list of deaths of both prohibition agents and lawless and innocent private persons in shooting episodes for which it is responsible, I might add the name of at least one guiltless, inoffensive citizen whom it has recently murdered. Last July an Associated Press dispatch stated that in Muskogee four persons had been shot, two seriously, and eight others severely clubbed by a deputy sheriff and a city detective crazed with drink, seized in liquor raids, who ran about the halls of the hotels in that city battering down doors and firing at guests as they lay in bed. How deeply dyed with hypocrisy some of its clerical crusaders are is illustrated in the fact that the subject of one news item that has been brought to my attention is a "raiding parson," charged with borrowing money from a bootlegger, and the subject of another a "raiding parson" who, however hostile to Bacchus, was such a votary of Venus as to be detected by a policeman in the arms of a lewd woman in a motor car.

To the general disrespect for law fostered by the unworkable nature of the Volstead Act can more certainly than to any other cause be referred the existence of those daring bank and mail robbers and murderous gangsters of the present day, who recognize no law but the law of beak and claw. When has modern society in any civilized country ever witnessed such desperate villains as the members of the rival bootleg groups in northern and southern Illinois who, in their ferocious feuds with each other, have called to their aid even gas bombs and masks, machine guns, and airplanes? Well might Morgan A. Collins, the chief of police of Chicago, when speaking of such wars, pronounce the situation at Chicago "an almost hopeless" one and place the blame for it on prohibition, declaring that it was without teeth and lacked the sympathy of the public.

The impression must by no means be formed that the history of the last eight months has been marked by prohibition

scandals only of a sectional, regional, or local character. To no small extent the idea seems to obtain that these scandals are the progeny merely of a few of our great American cities. No impression could be more erroneous.

It is true that last June a staff correspondent of the Baltimore Morning Sun affirmed that over 4,000 saloons were in full blast in Chicago at that time, and that most of them were conducted by wholesale liquor-selling gangs. It is also true that last July the number of speakeasies in New York City were estimated by Chester P. Mills, the Federal Prohibition Administrator, at 15,000, a total of more than 100 per cent in excess of the total number of licensed saloons existing in the five boroughs of Manhattan in 1918 and more than 14 per cent in excess of the entire number of licensed saloons existing in the whole State of New York in 1918.

Last May, in a report rendered by Hugh F. Fox for the International League of the Opponents of Prohibition, the writer stated that there were some 600 retail stores in New York City for the sale of materials and apparatus for private distilling, winemaking, and brewing.

Last July a United Press dispatch from Detroit reported that the police estimate of the number of "blind pigs" in Detroit at that time was 15,000 as against the 1,600 licensed saloons which existed before prohibition. In a remonstrance made by the Detroit branch of the National Restaurant Association to that association, because of the extent to which the business of the members of the Detroit branch was being prejudiced by the free lunch service of these "blind pigs," it was stated that their undercover investigators had found that nearly \$2,000,000 was spent for liquor in them every week. But figures furnished by great masses of urban population are too likely to make us forget that it is often just as important to keep ratios as numbers in mind.

In an editorial last June the New York Times called attention to the fact that Federal prohibition agents had found in 1895 thirty-five times as many stills in Montana, in proportion to population, as they had in New York. About the same time wide currency was given in the same newspaper to these interesting facts: That in proportion to population, prohibition agents had seized eight times as many distilleries in the State of Idaho as in the State of New York; twenty-seven times as many stills, 100 times as many still worms, and eight times as many fermenters; and five times as much mash; had, strange to say, seized twice as many boats in Idaho as in New York; and had arrested more than twice as many offenders for violations of the Volstead Act; and that in proportion to population, arrests for drunkenness in Pocatello, Idaho, had been ten times as numerous as in the city of New York, and in Twin Falls, Idaho, nearly five times as numerous. It was not until I read these figures that I fully understood why "nullification" sits so heavily upon the indignant breast of the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH]. Surely the West can not be such a land of Arcadian purity and temperance as it is fondly imagined to be when Pocatello is tortured with a thirst ten times as exacting as that which distresses such a scarlet woman as the city of New York, and the Snake River and similar insignificant streams in the State of Idaho are the scenes of more nautical confiscations than the waters of the Atlantic Ocean which lave the mighty docks and piers of the city of New York. That no vindication of prohibition can be found even in Western States supposed to be so inveterately dry as North and South Dakota has recently been established in the most convincing manner by the special investigation of the New York Herald-Tribune.

Shortly after the beginning of the Senate prohibition hearings last spring I received newspaper clippings from quite a number of citizens of Atlanta showing that more persons had been lodged in police stations in that city for being drunk on the last Easter Sunday than had ever been lodged in them on any previous day in its history.

As is well known, more distilleries and fermenters were seized in Georgia during the fiscal year 1925 than in any other State of the Union. Only a few days ago the present governor of Alabama was arrested for being in too close proximity to a case of liquor at a hunting camp, but it must be a source of gratification to even his sternest prohibition friends to know that apparently a negro, always a very "handy" thing in the South, as we Southerners know, has been found who is willing vicariously to bear the burden of the governor's sin, if any.

Recently Ben C. Sharpe, the Federal prohibition administrator for the Carolinas and Georgia, has issued a statement declaring—

that there is more liquor in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia now than there has been in the past three years.

A short time ago T. L. Caudle, the special prosecutor appointed by Governor McLean, of North Carolina, to assist in the prosecution of the former boss of a convict chain gang for killing two negro prisoners, admonished the jury that they should not disregard the testimony of witnesses for the State who had been in the chain gang, because they had been convicted only of violations of the prohibition law; and, turning toward the audience sitting in the court room, said:

If I were to ask every man out there who has violated the prohibition law to rise, there wouldn't be a bench warmer left, with the possible exception of a few ministers and tea toppers.

In a recent letter to the New York Herald-Tribune R. Charlton Wright, the editor of the Columbia, S. C., Record, says:

If there is, as a product of sincere conviction and honest observance of the law, such a reality as the "Dry South," I have yet to see it, and I have lived and journeyed all over it for more than 40 years.

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 11, 1926, will be found a letter from M. B. Wellborn, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, to the Hon. W. D. UPSHAW, who, to the infinite relief of everyone who values time and mental sanity, went down at the recent congressional election, in which the writer says:

I may say that, from what I can learn, drinking is almost universal, not only in Atlanta but in every town in Georgia and throughout the South.

And what about this city, Washington, the National Capital, where the President, the Chief Executive of the Nation, has his big white house, where the Supreme Court renders its majority and dissenting opinions with respect to vexed questions arising under the Volstead Act, where the Anti-Saloon League and the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church tells Congress, to use a slang expression, where to get off, where General Andrews has his unavailing watchtower, and where the rum devil is forever dying but never dies? The question can be briefly answered. Steadily every year arrests for drunkenness in Washington have ascended from 5,415 in 1920 to 11,160 in 1925, and at the rate at which they are ascending, at the present time, will prove much more numerous in 1926 than in 1925. In a single month—last October—they have numbered as many as 1,452 arrests.

These illustrations will suffice, I am sure, to maintain the claim that, so far from being merely regional or urban, nothing is more truly national than prohibition scandals and abuses. Even the bootleg industry is coextensive with our entire national territory, as General Andrews himself has admitted; and home-brewing is not less general.

But far the most significant revelations during the last eight months have been those disclosing the theocratic power which certain groups of distempered or misguided individuals have been asserting in the name of the church and sound morals, in the province of the state, in relation to prohibition.

God forbid that I should say any word unjustly derogatory to religion, to the church, or to any minister of the gospel. I am a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and one of the most temperate of men. I was born and bred in a Presbyterian community in southside Virginia, and among my most cherished and hallowed associations are those that connect me with the Presbyterian Church that my father and mother attended every Sunday, and to which I owe a debt of obligation that I humbly acknowledge but can never repay.

From the pulpit in that church sacred precepts of duty and love reached my ears that exercised a profounder influence over my character in early life than anything else ever did except the example of righteous conduct set me by my parents. But never once, though the region in which that church stood, like the rest of the South, had just suffered the crucifixion of the reconstruction period, did I ever hear one word of politics from the pulpit of that church dressed up in the attire of moral reform or otherwise. It sought only through the teachings of Christ Jesus and the inculcation of those rules of upright and decent living prescribed by the higher parts of our nature to lay a solid and lasting foundation of individual character upon which the home and the Commonwealth could safely be rested. In learning, in eloquence, in stainless integrity, in purity of speech and behavior, in personal dignity, in simple, unaffected piety, and in all that makes one human life a fount of hope and solace to another the Presbyterian clergy in that remote and sparsely settled region were the equals, I am confident, of any body of men that ever became the spiritual guides of their fellow creatures.

For the Methodist Episcopal Church, too, I entertain a high degree of respect. It was born in schism and bears many in-

delible marks of its militant origin. Its fervid zeal, in my judgment, hurries it at times into extremes. But no church in the United States wars more unceasingly or more effectively upon sin and moral shortcomings in all their forms, and none has, through the action of its individual members in their civic relations, done more to promote useful political reforms. My feelings about the Baptist Church, the church which did so much to sever church and state in Virginia, are very much the same. Toward these evangelical churches, therefore, which have been the principal nutritive centers from which prohibition has derived its strength, I cherish none but the kindest sentiments. They are all Christian churches, striving with the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Lutheran Church, and other Protestant churches, and the Catholic Church, the mother of all Christian churches, and the Jewish synagogue, to purify and exalt the human heart and to fix it upon something beyond the earth rim of our mortal life.

Of the Catholic Church I have no complaint to make. Some time ago a friend of mine asked a Catholic priest why the Catholic Church, as a church, had never given any countenance to prohibition, though forever insisting upon the virtue of temperance, and exemplifying in Father Mathew the most persuasive advocate, perhaps, who ever preached it. "You forget," he replied, "that the Catholic Church has eighteen hundred years of experience with human nature behind it." He might have added that it was not with water but with wine that, throughout this long stretch of time, the blood of our Lord had been symbolized in its sacraments. If the late Cardinal Gibbons, who was for many years the most revered and beloved citizen of Baltimore, had been an inspired prophet or a highly trained statesman he could not have predicted more clearly and vividly than he did the moral ruin that would be wrought by prohibition. The long watch that the Jewish synagogue has kept over the workings of the human heart has also preserved it from any deceptive illusions about it. Nor do I forget that a few months ago the Louisiana Conference of the Lutheran Church adopted a noble series of resolutions in relation to prohibition, deprecating any attempt on the part of the civil powers to discharge their purely secular functions in any way through the agency of the church.

Neither do I forget that the Protestant Episcopal Church, though it contains within its ranks not a few prohibitionists, as is true of the Catholic Church also, is satisfied to leave to the ordinary course of political procedure the solution of drink problems. I remember, too, that many of the communicants of even those evangelical churches which are most unreservedly committed to the cause of prohibition are either opposed to it or believe that its enforcement should be left to the secular arm of the state; but I do say that by creating or countenancing such an official agency as the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church and such an interdenominational agency of numerous church bodies as the Anti-Saloon League, by collecting vast sums of money from church sources and expending them in the promotion or defeat of individual candidates for seats in Congress and other offices, and by holding continuously the bludgeon of menacing numbers, knit together by church ties, over the heads of parties, legislators, and placemen generally, actual or expectant, the churchmen behind the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Anti-Saloon League have raised an issue even more significant and momentous to the American people and the written constitutions under which they are supposed to live than any raised by prohibition itself.

It is whether church and state are to be kept separate in this country in fact as well as theory. It is whether political and social questions that find their way to legislative chambers are to be settled by legislators, chosen by the voters under our constitutional forms and clothed with all the political and moral responsibility that attach to their indubitably representative character, or, for all practical purposes, by the pressure upon those legislators of sectarian busybodies and intermeddlers, legally invested with no political or moral responsibility whatever, and recognizing no restraints upon their coercive power, except such as their fanaticism or extravagance may choose to impose. It is whether, after taking out or attempting to take out of the lives of millions of human beings, men and women who have used drink without the slightest injury to themselves or others, the pleasure of harmless sensual indulgence, these self-constituted guardians of the public morals are to be allowed to club legislative bodies into the denunciation of even such innocent human enjoyments and recreations as smoking, dancing, dramatic entertainments, stakeless card playing, and reasonable Sabbath relaxations. It is whether we are to revert to the puritanical conditions which led a great English poet of the eighteenth century to say

that "the worst of madmen is a saint run mad," or, in other words, to the Puritan Commonwealths of old England and New England which, with their jails, pillories, stocks, ducking stools, and thousand and one teasing, irritating, and acrid restraints upon even the most innocent manifestations of human gaiety and happiness, made the human mind as much the seat of perverse prejudices and whimsical absurdities as of wholesome, useful thoughts, and the human heart as much the seat of corrosive hatreds, hypocrisy, and deceit as of cordial feelings and sound moral impulses.

I trust that in the providence of God no such day as that will ever come. Should it do so, the moral reaction which always follows a Puritan era, and which is already reflected in the crimes and social offenses that prohibition has brought down upon us in such fearful abundance, might assume the proportions of the shameful era of widespread, unblushing profligacy and vice which followed the dissolution of the Puritan Commonwealth of England.

Already the ecclesiastical agencies, of which I have spoken, have succeeded in riveting upon our necks a tyranny only less galling than it is despicable and only less despicable than it is galling. One by one the spirit at least of the constitutional guaranties of civil and religious liberty, without which the Federal Constitution would never have been adopted by our fathers, has been strained almost to the breaking point; such as the guaranty forbidding any religious test as a qualification to any office or public trust, or that which proclaims the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, or that which declares that no person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, or that which declares that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. I have already spoken of the manner in which General Andrews is violating the spirit of those provisions of the Federal Constitution which indicate how earnestly its framers felt that the insignia of civil authority should not be made to yield to the arms of the soldier. I see that, not content with the moral infection which prohibition has communicated to the Prohibition Unit and the Coast Guard, THOMAS L. BLANTON, a Member of the House from Texas, is suggesting that the marines, too, should be employed as rum chasers.

For years the use of the injunction, even in the angriest labor disputes, has been strongly deprecated by no small part of the American people, but now the time consumed in jury trials that were once thought so essential to American liberty is economized by clapping thousands of padlock injunctions on the front doors of outlawed premises. Once in the selection of Federal enforcement agents some decent regard was shown to local prejudices and predilections, and ordinary civilians were supposed to suffice for such work. Now, General Andrews, finding that he can not even repress the lawlessness that laughs loud and long in his very face in the city of Washington, calls in one military instrument from the State of Texas and another from the State of Massachusetts as district administrator and deputy district administrator, to dragoon the people of Washington and the people of Maryland into obedience to a law which does not command their obedience simply because it does not command the obedience of the human reason.

Almost every day brings to us some new reminder of the bitter oppression visited upon us by prohibition. Since the evil hour of its birth, the pages of its depraved and turbulent history have been reddened, I believe, by the blood of some 49 prohibition agents, and of not a few citizens, many of whom, doubtless, would have led honorable and useful lives but for its insidious invitations to misconduct.

Some of you will recollect, I am sure, that prohibition agent at Steubenville, Ohio, who last summer broke into the private home of one of its inhabitants without a search warrant, and when asked why he had done so, replied, "It is none of your damned business"; pulling out a pistol as he uttered the insult. It is gratifying to record the fact that the householder was too quick for him and shot him dead, and to the honor of the Ohio jury, which tried the slayer, he was acquitted.

To my intense gratification, I see that another householder has just been awarded the sum of \$25,000 by an Ohio jury for an unwarranted entrance into his home by a prohibition agent. Things like these show that the old love of liberty is not yet entirely extinct in the breasts of the American people; and that General Andrews exhibited not a little canny sagacity when he said a short time ago, that with the suppression of liquor smuggling and diversion, and of moonshining, he would consider his mission at an end. Even the tyranny of the lank, sour-visaged Puritan of England or New England was not accompanied by a pettier animus or by a more odious duplicity and hypocrisy than that engendered by the bulldozing organiza-

tions which I have been describing. Last September my indignation was deeply aroused by an item in a Philadelphia newspaper, which stated that a white-haired, bent, and palsied old man of 87 had been set down by his sympathetic neighbors in a seat before an United States commissioner at Philadelphia to face the infamous accusation of having fermented a small amount of grape juice in his own kitchen for his own use.

Who is not familiar with the judge who is dry in the court of justice and wet in the court of public opinion? Who is not familiar with the Congressman with the dry tongue and the wet throat? No wonder so many of them scatter when an address such as that I am delivering is delivered.

We have had that kind of Congressman even in Maryland. The only apology that is to be made for him is that if he only votes dry it seems to make no difference to the Anti-Saloon League whether he drinks or not. George W. Crabbe, the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League for the State of Maryland, has recently said that he "would much rather support a man who drinks but votes dry than support a personal dry who is wishy-washy," apparently not realizing how disgraceful the admission was. Crabbe came from Ohio originally and I trust that the two prohibitionist Senators from Ohio may yet induce him to revert to the characteristic habits of the crab genus and to shuffle his way backwards from Maryland to that State. And when did any body of men that professed to be moral reformers ever indulge in such unseemly abuse of their opponents as some of the principal retainers of the Anti-Saloon League do? Some time ago one of them, W. D. UPSHAW, spoke of Atlanta as the greatest city of the greatest State of the greatest Nation on earth. Since then I see that he has accused me of "bungling bravado," whatever that may mean; so I will cap his eulogy of Atlanta by saying that I little heed what may be said of me by the greatest blatherskite of the greatest city of the greatest State of the greatest country on earth. I see, also, that Wayne B. Wheeler has recently, in an essay in the Current History Magazine, recalled the saying of Dr. Samuel Johnson that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel and affirms that the saying "needs little revision to define 'State rights,'" of which I am proud to be one of a great host of defenders. I recommend to him that other saying of Doctor Johnson that a man who calls all the world a scoundrel convicts at least one.

I also see that in a recent essay in Collier's Weekly that the Rev. James Cannon speaks superciliously of the Edges, the Edwardses, the Wadsworths, the Jim Reeds, and the Bruces, and other antiprohibitionists. If you believe him it is only the Cannons that are of good report. The truth is that this sort of vulgar vituperation is thoroughly symptomatic of the entire Anti-Saloon League movement. In the history of that movement one looks in vain in the utterances of its leaders not simply for truly religious sentiments, but even for those evidences of disinterested enthusiasm, pure personal zeal, and lofty elevation of spirit which have generally marked the great moral movements of human history. They are usually such utterances as we should expect from the men who look after the squalid, intriguing side of ordinary political activities. They reveal a desire to promote the cause of prohibition not so much by honest and fair-minded discussion of its merits as to impress weak-kneed public men with the long purse, the compact organization and the numerous adherents of the Anti-Saloon League forces, and to let them know that if they do not fall in with the purposes of the league it will do them up in one way or another at the polls. In other words, only in their unbridled intemperance of speech and in their irrational lack of all sense of proportion between different grades of moral offenses and different grades of punishment do they disclose any variations from the aims and speech of the practical politicians whose methods they industriously emulate.

A short time ago two brothers, Neufeld T. and Winfield Jones, the sons of a former Anti-Saloon League superintendent for the State of Georgia, were convicted in the Federal court at Baltimore of participation in a conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act and were sentenced to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta for a term of two years; but, though the United States district attorney of Maryland, an ardent prohibitionist, has refused to unite in an application for parole made by the two brothers, because of his belief in the justice of their conviction, many of the leading individuals who direct the energies of the Anti-Saloon League, such as Bishop James Cannon, vice president of the Anti-Saloon League of America; F. S. McBride, general superintendent of that organization; E. H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism; Clarence True Wilson, the general secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and W. D. UPSHAW, forgetting the uncompromising manner in which the Anti-Saloon League has stickled

for the rigorous punishment of violators of the Volstead Act, including the deportation of alien bootleggers and jail sentences for first offenders, did not scruple to write letters to the parole board of the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta supporting, in one way or another, as I have the right to infer, the application of the Jones brothers for parole. It is only fair to state that the redoubtable Pussyfoot Johnson, who has insisted that no parole should be granted to prohibition offenders and that the Federal Army and Navy should be called out to quell bootlegging, was so consistent as not to be among the writers. I am unable to state the exact contents of the letters, because while I have applied to the Attorney General for copies of them, I have never been able to obtain the copies, or anything but an intimation that he would be glad to have a talk with me about the matter at his office.

How trivial does the stir that is now going on about the excessive use of money at recent senatorial primaries seem when compared with the enormous sums that the Anti-Saloon League expended in bringing about the adoption of the eighteenth amendment and the enactment of the Volstead Act, and has since expended in influencing elections.

We have the authority of Wayne B. Wheeler himself for saying that, during the three or four years preceding the adoption of the eighteenth amendment, the expenditures of the National Anti-Saloon League and its State subsidiaries amounted to about \$2,500,000 per annum, and that as long ago as November, 1923, about \$35,000,000 had been—to use his highly practical expression—"invested" in the prohibition movement. We have also learned that during the period from 1920 to 1925, inclusive, about \$3,444,623 was received and disbursed by the National Anti-Saloon League headquarters at Westerville, Ohio. And this sum, great as it is, does not include, as I understand it, the expenses of the Anti-Saloon League State organizations or money spent by the National Anti-Saloon League in political campaigns. The entire slush fund expended by the National Anti-Saloon League from 1917 to 1926, exclusive of expenditures by Anti-Saloon League State organizations and those made by the National Anti-Saloon League in political campaigns, has been computed to be not less than \$11,000,000, while during the two national campaigns of that period \$8,345,000 was the total amount expended by the Republican Party and \$3,856,000 the total amount expended by the Democratic Party. And we should remember that the Anti-Saloon League insisted for a long time that it was not amenable to corrupt practices acts because it was a church and not a political organization, and yielded its point only when it found that it durst not longer maintain it. Even during the recent "slush-fund investigation" conducted by Senator JAMES A. REED, and his committee associates, it strenuously and successfully refused to give publicity to the names of some of its pecuniary contributors.

Last June the fact was made public that when the Pennsylvania Legislature declined to make an appropriation that it was asked to make for the enforcement of prohibition in that State a fund of about \$130,000 was raised by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania to aid Governor Pinchot in enforcing it and was expended partly in the employment of prosecuting attorneys, investigators, sleuths, and undercover men, who not only received salaries but allowances for drinking expenses incurred in the course of espionage.

Just think of it! Here was a mere coworker of the Anti-Saloon League, clothed with no legal authority whatever, to put into operation the machinery of the criminal law, delegating to itself the most important and delicate functions of the State, surrounding itself with a flying squadron of prosecutors, spies, and snoopers, and expending thousands of dollars for a political object, unaudited by any responsible public agency. Are there to be Federal and State Governments more powerful than the Federal and State Governments themselves? That is the issue which this incident, too, raises.

And mind you, the influences by which the energies of the Anti-Saloon League are directed are largely the influences which are forever holding up to us the scarecrow of papal domination. Only a day or so ago I was asked to assist in establishing a Protestant broadcasting station in Washington for the purpose of counteracting the "concerted move on foot to deliver our beloved Nation into the hands of the Roman hierarchy." How such a request came to be made of one who loathes religious bigotry and self-seeking humbug as I do, it is hard for me to understand. If the Catholic Church had interfered with the authority of the State, and brow-beaten candidates, legislators, and other public officials as the clerical leaders of the prohibition movement have done, the whole country would long ago have been aflame. It has done nothing of the sort, and has in many respects set an example of dignity and wisdom in its relations to the State which might well be

imitated by the sectarian extremists in our Protestant communities.

If there is any Vatican prejudicing the freedom of our political life, it is not the ancient Vatican at Rome but the brow-beating Vatican which the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church has erected just across from the United States Senate Office Building, and only a few paces away from the front steps of our National Capitol; and if there are any Peter's pence collected in the United States for political purposes it is not those that are collected for the support of the Papal See but those that are collected by the Anti-Saloon League for the promotion of its political aims. So dangerous are the tendencies of the latter that I can see how a true Protestant, fully alive to the vital importance of keeping State and Church asunder at the present time, might well believe that the best way to assure that condition of things and to reestablish the Federal Constitution on the old foundations which have been so gravely sapped by Protestant clericalism would be to elect to the Presidency some Catholic, like Alfred E. Smith, who is a Catholic in his own home and in his own church, but just a simple American when seated in the executive chair at Albany.

But I am glad to say that evidences are multiplying, that the prohibition incubus is dissolving and that the organized power which has bullied and overawed, to no small extent, public opinion is crumbling too. Among these evidences are the newspaper polls taken before the Senate prohibition hearings last April, in which, of 6,376,165 votes cast, the "drys," to use the cant of to-day, cast only 15.24 per cent, the profound effect of those hearings upon public sentiment and the results of the popular referenda in relation to prohibition, submitted to the voters last November in the States of New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Montana, Nevada, Missouri, Colorado, and California. Of the total number of votes cast, pursuant to all these referenda so far as the total number has been finally ascertained, viz, 5,756,621, 62.6 per cent were "wet," to use again the cant of the day, and 37.4 per cent were "dry." In the great States of New York and Illinois the "wet" percentage was as high as 76 per cent. In New York the proportion of wet votes to dry was more than 3 to 1.

Of the eight States, five—New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Montana, and Nevada—returned an affirmative answer to the referenda submitted to their voters, and only three—Missouri, Colorado, and California—a negative answer to the referenda submitted to theirs. The group of States first mentioned contains in the aggregate a population of 20,262,228, or between one-fifth and one-sixth of the entire population of the United States, and the group of States secondly mentioned contains a population of only 7,837,530. The overwhelming victory won by the "wets" in the struggles over the referenda becomes still more manifest when it is recollected that the Missouri referendum was in such a radical form that the St. Louis Dispatch, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and Senator JAMES A. REED, all inveterate foes of prohibition, advised its rejection, and that the triumph of the "drys" in California by a majority of only 56,000 was unquestionably due in no small measure to the enormous juice-grape industry which the fostering patronage of prohibition has built up in that State. Even in Colorado the popular majority of the "drys" was only 27,400 votes. The results of these referenda were so plainly foreshadowed by the newspaper polls and the prohibition hearings, to which I have alluded, that it is easy to understand why the prohibitionists should have striven even by court injunctions to restrain the submission of some of them to the voters.

Even now Wayne B. Wheeler is industriously seeking to belittle the significance of such referenda as compared with the election of candidates. Of course, the Anti-Saloon League prefers the latter test, because it can bulldoze and bribe candidates, but it can not bulldoze and bribe the entire body of voters in a State.

Moreover, it is computed by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment that the net result of the November elections, so far as Congress was concerned, was the addition of at least 7 Senators to the ranks of the "wets" in the Senate, and at least 14 Representatives to the ranks of the "wets" in the House of Representatives. Minor indications of the tremendous reaction that is taking place against prohibition throughout the country may be seen in the adoption last March, by a vote of 60 to 32 by the Rhode Island House of Representatives, of a resolution recommending to Congress the passage of an act modifying the Volstead law and the submission of prohibition to a vote of the people; and by the resolutions recently adopted by the Democratic State convention in Connecticut demanding the repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

How low the moral prestige of prohibition has fallen is seen in the election of the wife of John W. Langley, the former Member of Congress from Kentucky, now in the Atlanta Penitentiary, for a criminal offense related to prohibition, to the House of Representatives; and by the reelection of Lowell B. Mason to the State Senate of Illinois when under an indictment as a party to a conspiracy to violate that act; and by the growing reluctance of juries to convict offenders under that act, as at Rancocas, N. J., a few weeks ago, when the judge felt constrained to rebuke a jury for acquitting prisoners who were accused of assisting in landing a large cargo of contraband liquor. We have still more indicia of what is in store for prohibition in the course of time when we add to what I have said the return of DAVID J. WALSH, an avowed modificationist, to the Senate from the State of Massachusetts, despite the outspoken support given to the rival candidate by the President; the election of Robert F. Wagner, an equally pronounced modificationist, to the Senate from the State of New York, largely because of the enforcement plank on which his able and distinguished opponent, JAMES W. WADSWORTH, was forced to stand; the election of WILLIAM S. VARE, another modificationist, to the Senate from the State of Pennsylvania; the election of HARRY B. HAWES, another modificationist, to the Senate from the State of Missouri, notwithstanding its adverse vote on the referendum submitted to its voters; and the two Senators, Senator COPELAND, of New York, and Senator ODDIE, of Nevada, who now deem themselves bound by the action of their respective constituents in relation to the New York and Nevada referenda.

And the growing disgust with prohibition in the United States is only another phase of the movement against it which is taking place in every country of the world where it has been tried. Finland, apparently, is on the eve of revolt against it; Russia has recently gone back to vodka; Norway has just put an end to prohibition by a great popular majority; and a few days ago Ontario spewed it out of its mouth.

In the United States it promises to be the pivotal issue of the next presidential election. Nothing veiled by the future can be more certain than that the Democratic Party, unless it has resolved to face such a rupture as that which took place in it on the eve of the Civil War, can not venture to nominate a dry candidate at its next national convention. Should it be resolved to do so it might just as well not hold any convention at all, because such a candidate could not hope to receive the electoral votes of any of the North Atlantic seaboard States, including the State of New York.

If the national Democratic Party is not to be hopelessly divided during the next presidential campaign, either the prohibitionists or the antiprohibitionists in its ranks must yield ground. If so it should be the prohibitionists, because when they give up prohibition for temperance they give up nothing worth keeping, and when the antiprohibitionists give up temperance for prohibition they give up everything.

If the presidential candidate at the next election is to be a "dry," let it be the Republican candidate, not the candidate of the party which began its existence as the champion of State rights and of that personal liberty which can be violated by sumptuary legislation almost as deeply as by iron fetters and shackles. If both the Republican and Democratic conventions should nominate a "dry," liberty-loving Democrats in "wet" States might well vote for the Republican candidate rather than the Democratic, if for no other reason on the Shakespearean principle, that "Lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds."

As a Democrat, I am not only disgusted with prohibition but I have, I confess, grown restive under the long exclusion of the Democratic Party from power. At my time of life that means nothing to me in any selfish sense, but it means much to the unbroken fealty that I have ever borne to the principles enunciated by Thomas Jefferson for the guidance of the American people in their domestic relations, and to the principles laid down by Woodrow Wilson for the guidance of the American people in their international relations.

At the present time two Democrats bulk so largely in the popular eye as fit candidates for the Presidency that no one else, so far as I can see, is, along the north Atlantic seaboard at any rate, thought seriously of at all; though I am not unmindful of the fact that the Democratic firmament in the West has a bright Sirius in the person of JAMES A. REED, upon which the political astronomer may well keep his eye. One of the two is Alfred E. Smith, of New York, and the other is Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland; each with a record of constructive statesmanship and invincible popularity that makes him a highly eligible candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Union; but be the next candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidency who he may, prohibition and its unnatural, proscriptive, deprav-

ing, and oppressive consequences are doomed to destruction at no distant day. That the people of the United States will, in a year or so now, so modify the Volstead Act as to allow the use of beer within the limitations of the eighteenth amendment, and that this modification will ultimately be followed by an amendment of the eighteenth amendment itself, bringing the liquor traffic under the Quebec system of mixed government control and local option, I entertain no doubt whatever.

There is no good reason to believe that man will ever cease to drink altogether, though there is every reason to believe that he will become more and more temperate. God did not conceive him in an acrid, ascetic, or puritanic spirit. He filled his veins with drops of ruddy blood and clothed his flesh with a warm vesture of glowing sensations, appetites, and desires. It was His intent that so long as His creatures should heed the voice of virtue and observe the laws of social decency; or in other words, so long as they worked no detriment, either to themselves or others, they should enjoy everything that ministers to the satisfaction or delight of their bodies as freely as everything that ministers to the satisfaction or delight of their moral or intellectual being. The idea that the human frame is but a darksome house of mortal clay did not originate with Him, but only with distracted children of His, who, for one cause or another, have misconceived His purposes. Repeatedly, in human history, false conceptions of piety or morality have given a distorting or perverting turn to human conduct, as in the case of those pietists of the early Christian church who lived in deserts far from the cheerful accents of man, woman, or child, and subjected their wasted frames to every form of physical deprivation and denial, or as in the case of those Puritans in the Old and the New World, of whom I have already spoken, who thought that they rendered service to God by rebuking the free play of human joy and happiness by innumerable petty restrictions. But always, under such circumstances, man has reclaimed his lost balance and come back to what he really is—not a seraph, not some mere pallid abstraction of the human imagination, not some mere artificial product of conventional morality, but "a living soul," to use the words of Genesis, fashioned out of the dust and not out of the clouds—endowed with physical promptings which work his utter ruin if not kept within proper check, but endowed also with a conscience and a reason fully equal to the task of safely guiding his feet if only their admonitions do not fall upon ears sealed by human fanaticism and error to all rational persuasion.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, the hour is late and I shall detain the Senate but briefly.

The economic status of the Nation evidences the success of prohibition and its general observance by the people. Great economists such as Carver, of Harvard, Fisher, of Yale, and Babson have repeatedly emphasized this fact. Fisher states that the financial gain to the Nation from prohibition through the transfer of energy and the increase of energy is over \$6,000,000,000, not counting any savings in the cost of jails, almshouses, asylums, and so forth, or any economic savings that have ensued due to the reduction in the death rate since the advent of prohibition.

Herbert Hoover tells us that since the war our national productivity in the matter of legitimate commodities has increased from 25 to 30 per cent instead of the 15 per cent which would have been expected from increased population and other factors; that there can be no doubt as to the economic benefits of prohibition; that increased temperance over the land is responsible for a good share of the enormously increased efficiency in production which the statistics of the Department of Commerce show to have followed the passage of the dry law. Mr. Hoover says that, in his opinion, there is no question that prohibition is making America more productive.

Mr. Babson, the world-famous statistician and recognized authority on business conditions, asserts that the great improvement in business following the war has been very largely the result of the influence of prohibition and of the salvage of our former waste of \$2,000,000,000 and more each year occasioned by pre-prohibition expenditures incident to the liquor traffic. He says that he knows of no other way to account for the great impetus in home building, the tremendous number of new automobiles purchased, the larger volume of department store sales, accompanied at the same time by a continued swelling of savings-banks deposits.

It is estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board that, while there was a tremendous increase in our population from 1920 to 1925, the productive and consuming capacity of the country and the volume of its business have grown far more rapidly than the gain in population. The board estimated further that, while individual deposits in savings banks in the United States increased 40 per cent per capita in each

decade from 1900 to 1920, they have been growing at the rate of 55 per cent per decade since 1920.

Assets of building and loan associations increased from \$1,898,344,346 in 1919 to \$5,500,000,000 to-day.

New business in industrial insurance in 1917 averaged \$61,484,000 monthly; it now averages over \$205,000,000 a month.

The whole realty market has been advanced by national prohibition since its enactment in 1920. Removal of saloons quickened values in many instances. Stores vacated by the liquor trade were rapidly devoted to legitimate commercial ventures, nearly all of which hired large numbers of employees at higher wages, while the stores themselves brought larger returns to owners. Rent collections became easier. Slum sections have largely disappeared.

Prohibition has promoted home building. Since it went into effect in 1920 there has been a record-breaking increase in the number of contracts for residential structures and with the demand for new homes has come a demand for more and better furniture. The whole general body of retail trade has been beneficially affected by the enlarged purchasing power of the sober worker.

Prohibition means better clothing for the American people. A prominent editor of an important journal of the clothing trade tells us that high wages have given the people more money, but that the closing of the saloons has shown them how to spend it; that cheap materials, ill-fitting, and badly cut garments are no longer tolerated; that people are willing to pay for good workmanship and take pride in being well dressed.

A well-known efficiency expert in garment manufacturing says there is no doubt that the higher standard of dressing is directly due to the transfer of money from booze to clothes; that salesmanship is more expert than before prohibition; that the old pernicious treating habit of salesmen added to the cost of clothing; that the consumer paid the bills for booze bought by the salesman for the buyer.

Prohibition has meant a larger consumption of milk, a consumption which increased from 49 gallons per capita in 1921 to 54.7 gallons in 1924 and 1925.

According to a recent census bulletin the penal population of the country decreased 17.7 per hundred thousand in 1923 compared with 1910, while drunkenness commitments fell from 185.9 per hundred thousand in 1910 to 83.1 in 1923. Disorderly conduct commitments decreased 51.5 per hundred thousand for the same period. This bulletin states that every age group had fewer commitments in proportion to population in 1923 than in 1910.

It is true that the bootleg liquor traffic conducted by criminals and outcasts, with its allies among certain circles in the so-called upper classes, the social buttercups and gutter pups, its patrons in the roadhouses and cabarets, maintains a guerilla warfare against the Constitution and the law, but it is far less dangerous and less extensive than was the liquor trade in the days of the legalized distillery, the brewery, and the saloon. It goes the way of all evil and crime. It presents a far simpler problem than did the regulation of the open saloon, with its seductive glitter, its political power, its infamous comrades—the gambling hell, the house of prostitution, and the white-slave trade.

As to enforcement, Mr. President, the Coast Guard is one of the most effective and admirable branches of the Government. Its courageous achievements in behalf of prohibition far more than offset the few instances of dereliction enumerated by the Senator from Maryland. The same thing may be said of the other enforcement agencies. Likewise the good accomplished by prohibition far outweighs the casual and untypical instances of intemperance he has mentioned.

So undeniable and so general are the benefits of prohibition that after the four Federal elections since its adoption in 1920 the Congress of the United States remains overwhelmingly dry. The "wets" win referendums in wet minority sections and fractional newspaper polls, but every national election finds them decisively beaten. The car of progress speeds on, despite their feeble and ludicrous efforts to arrest it. They have about as much chance to bring back the legalized liquor traffic, to repeal the eighteenth amendment, or to weaken the Volstead Act as a humming bird has to fly from this world to the planet Mars with the Washington Monument tied to its tail. [Laughter.] They have a better chance to bring back the woolly rhinoceros, the saber-tooth tiger, the hairy mammoth, or the Heidelberg man. It may be that after the absorption of a little synthetic bootleg some people may imagine that these prehistoric beings have returned, but they and the legalized liquor traffic are equally dead. The bartender and the saloon keeper have joined them, inevitably to be followed by the bootlegger as

another relic of a fossil age. It is not at all hurtful to prohibition that in order to be in position to cope with bootleg liquor one must become a sword swallower and a snake charmer.

Occasionally the wets stage a circus in the Senate. Probably the most amusing of all such performances are their discussions of personal liberty. You would think from what these gentlemen say that all the great documents of English and American freedom—the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, the Massachusetts Body of Liberties, the First Charter of Virginia, the Mayflower Compact, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Federal Constitution, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and the Battle Hymn of the Republic—were all written for the express benefit of the rum runner and the bootlegger in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

They never seem to grasp the elemental truth that liberty must be defined in terms of human welfare; that the right of women and children to have a decent and comfortable existence is superior to the right of individuals to drink intoxicating beverages; that frequently, by suppressing the liberty to do a less important thing, we release the liberty to do a more important thing; that the person who will not subordinate his physical appetite to the general well-being is not a good American.

Mr. President, no brighter hour ever struck for this Nation and the world than when the United States adopted national prohibition. It has been reflected in the most amazing economic development ever witnessed on this globe. Prohibition United States is the richest, the happiest, and the most progressive country of the present and all other times, a glory and a light for all humanity.

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain—
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 8, 1926, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 7, 1926

FOREIGN SERVICE

CONSULS

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion in rank from vice consul of career to consul, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Fred C. Eastin, jr., of Missouri.
Curtis T. Everett, of Tennessee.
Richard Ford, of Oklahoma.
Charles W. Lewis, jr., of Michigan.

VICE CONSULS OF CAREER

The following-named persons to be vice consuls of career of the United States of America, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

W. Allen Rhode, of Maryland.
Nathan Scarritt, of Missouri.
H. Eric Trammell, of the District of Columbia.
William T. Turner, of Georgia.
George H. Butler, of Illinois.
John M. Cabot, of Massachusetts.
Noel H. Field, of Massachusetts.
George F. Kennan, of Wisconsin.
Hugh F. Ramsay, of the District of Columbia.
Joseph C. Satterthwaite, of Michigan.
Paul W. Meyer, of Colorado.

SECOND SECRETARY AND CONSUL

Curtis C. Jordan, of California, a Foreign Service officer of class 6 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service with the rank of second secretary, to be also a consul of the United States of America. (Recess appointment.)

SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Franklin B. Frost, of Rhode Island, a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, and a vice consul of career, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America. (Recess appointment.)

North Winship, of Georgia, a Foreign Service officer of class 3 and a consul, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America. (Recess appointment.)

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

The following-named persons for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States to the offices to which they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as follows.

From Foreign Service officer of class 3 to Foreign Service officer of class 2

G. Howland Shaw, of Massachusetts.

From Foreign Service officer of class 4 to Foreign Service officer of class 3

J. Theodore Marriner, of Maine.

From Foreign Service officer of class 5 to Foreign Service officer of class 4

Edward L. Reed, of Pennsylvania.

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 5

Benjamin Muse, of Virginia.

From Foreign Service officer of class 7 to Foreign Service officer of class 6

James Orr Denby, of Indiana.

Hugh Millard, of Nebraska.

Robert R. Bradford, of Nebraska.

William E. Chapman, of Oklahoma.

Leonard G. Dawson, of Virginia.

Robert W. Heingartner, of Ohio.

From Foreign Service officer of class 8 to Foreign Service officer of class 7

Carl A. Fisher, of Utah.

Gustave Pabst, jr., of Wisconsin.

Howard Bucknell, jr., of Georgia.

Harold D. Finley, of New York.

Maxwell M. Hamilton, of Iowa.

Howard K. Travers, of New York.

James R. Wilkinson, of Wisconsin.

From Foreign Service officer, unclassified, to Foreign Service officer of class 8

Fred C. Eastin, jr., of Missouri.

Curtis T. Everett, of Tennessee.

Richard Ford, of Oklahoma.

Charles W. Lewis, jr., of Michigan.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, UNCLASSIFIED

The following-named persons to be Foreign Service officers, unclassified, of the United States of America, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

George H. Butler, of Illinois.

John M. Cabot, of Massachusetts.

Noel H. Field, of Massachusetts.

George F. Kennan, of Wisconsin.

Hugh F. Ramsay, of the District of Columbia.

Joseph C. Satterthwaite, of Michigan.

W. Allen Rhode, of Maryland.

Nathan Scarritt, of Missouri.

H. Eric Trammell, of the District of Columbia.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Proctor L. Dougherty, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia for a term of three years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frederick A. Fenning, retired.

Sidney F. Taliaferro, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia for a term of three years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Cuno H. Rudolph, retired.

MEMBER UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Edgar Bernard Brossard, of Utah, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the term expiring September 7, 1932, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William S. Culbertson, retired.

Sherman J. Lowell, of New York, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the term expiring September 7, 1928, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William Burgess, retired.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSIONER

Abram F. Myers, of Iowa, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for a term expiring September 25, 1928, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate vice Vernon W. Van Fleet, retired.

MEMBER OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD

Lewis J. Pettijohn, of Dodge City, Kans., to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board for a term of eight years expiring August 6, 1934. Reappointment. (Mr. Pettijohn is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

MEMBER UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

Roland K. Smith, of Louisiana, to be a member of the United States Shipping Board for the unexpired term of six years from June 9, 1923, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate vice John Henry Walsh, retired.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AERONAUTICS

William P. MacCracken, jr., of Illinois, now holding recess appointment, to the position of Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Edward M. Croisan, of Salem, Oreg., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 29, with headquarters at Portland, Oreg., in place of Earl C. McFarland, deceased.

Fred A. Bradley, of Buffalo, N. Y., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 9, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y., reappointment.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

Arthur P. Fenton, of Cleveland, Ohio, to be collector of customs for customs collection District No. 41, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, in place of Minor G. Norton, deceased.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Warren G. Price, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of New York, in place of John T. Rafferty, resigned. (Mr. Price is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

COAST GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

Boatswain (Life Saving) Christopher J. Sullivan to be a district commander, with the rank of lieutenant, to rank as such from July 30, 1926.

Lieut. (Engineering) Louis B. Olson to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. (Engineering) Roger C. Heimer to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. (Engineering) Lester E. Wells to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. (Engineering) Charles W. Dean to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. (Engineering) Walfred G. Bloom to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. (Engineering) Roderick S. Patch to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. (Engineering) William J. Kossler to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. (Engineering) Herman H. Curry to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Ensign (Engineering) (Temporary Lieutenant, Junior Grade) (Engineering) Charles W. Harwood to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Ensign (Engineering) (Temporary Lieutenant, Junior Grade) (Engineering) Frederick R. Bailly to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Ensign (Engineering) (Temporary Lieutenant, Junior Grade) (Engineering) John P. Murray, jr., to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Ensign (Engineering) (Temporary Lieutenant, Junior Grade) (Engineering) Severt A. Olsen to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Ensign (Engineering) (Temporary Lieutenant, Junior Grade) (Engineering) Robert C. Sarratt to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Ensign (Engineering) Thomas Y. Awalt to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Ensign (Engineering) Gaines A. Tyler to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Ensign (Engineering) Stanley J. Woyciehowsky to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Ensign (Engineering) Kenneth K. Cowart to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Ensign (Engineering) Morris C. Jones to be an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

- Lieut. (Engineering) (Temporary) John W. Kelliher to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. (Engineering) (Temporary) Emmette B. Smith to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. (Engineering) (Temporary) Ben C. Wilcox to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. (Engineering) (Temporary) Ozro H. Hunt to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Engineering) (Temporary) Eugene S. Endom to be temporarily a lieutenant, junior grade, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Engineering) (Temporary) Edward S. Moale to be temporarily a lieutenant, junior grade, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Engineering) (Temporary) Jarvis B. Wellman to be temporarily a lieutenant, junior grade, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Ensign (Engineering) (Temporary) John H. Martin to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Ensign (Engineering) (Temporary) Frank Tomkiel to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Ensign (Engineering) (Temporary) Walter S. Anderson to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Ensign (Engineering) (Temporary) William C. Dryden to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Ensign (Engineering) (Temporary) Michael B. Singer to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Ensign (Engineering) (Temporary) Philip E. Shaw to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Boatswain Lorenz A. Lonsdale to be a chief warrant boatswain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Boatswain August Anderson to be a chief warrant boatswain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Boatswain Christian Jensen to be a chief warrant boatswain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Boatswain John B. Jones to be a chief warrant boatswain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Boatswain Sigvard B. Johnsen to be a chief warrant boatswain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Boatswain Nelson F. King to be a chief warrant boatswain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Boatswain Oscar Vinje to be a chief warrant boatswain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Boatswain Albert Hays to be a chief warrant boatswain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Boatswain Thomas A. Ross to be a chief warrant boatswain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Boatswain Charles Lucas to be a chief warrant boatswain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Boatswain Olaf Egeland to be a chief warrant boatswain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Gunner Charles T. Thrun to be a chief warrant gunner, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Gunner John DeCosta to be a chief warrant gunner, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Machinist Horace B. Delts to be a chief warrant machinist, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Machinist Barnett Rashin to be a chief warrant machinist, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Machinist Torleif Hansen to be a chief warrant machinist, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Machinist Edward G. Davis to be a chief warrant machinist, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Machinist David M. Moore to be a chief warrant machinist, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Machinist Knute P. Floe to be a chief warrant machinist, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Machinist Charles Anderson to be a chief warrant machinist, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Carpenter Robert Grassow to be a chief warrant carpenter, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Temporary Chief Warrant Pay Clerk Howard D. Brownley to be a chief warrant pay clerk, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Ensign (Temporary Lieutenant) (Junior Grade) Seth E. Barron to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1926.
- Ensign (Temporary Lieutenant) (Junior Grade) Harold G. Belford to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from May 15, 1926.
- Frank K. Johnson to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from September 1, 1926.
- Edward W. Holtz to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 30, 1926.
- Martin J. Bergen to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 28, 1926.
- Chester W. Thompson to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from September 1, 1926.
- Gordon P. McGowan to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from September 1, 1926.
- Edwin C. Whitfield to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 28, 1926.
- Earle G. Brooks to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 30, 1926.
- Archibald J. Maclean to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 30, 1926.
- John H. Reeder to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 26, 1926.
- Albert J. Smalley to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 28, 1926.
- Alton E. Borden to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 28, 1926.
- Ernest A. Ninness to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 27, 1926.
- Hugh V. Hopkins to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 29, 1926.
- Leslie D. Edwards to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from September 1, 1926.
- Leonard M. Melka to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 27, 1926.
- Louis J. Armstrong to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 30, 1926.
- Ellis P. Skolfield to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 27, 1926.
- Chester A. A. Anderson to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from September 8, 1926.
- DeEarle M. Logsdon to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 27, 1926.
- Edward E. Hahn to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 26, 1926.
- James R. Hanna to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from September 8, 1926.
- Dorian E. Todd to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from September 14, 1926.
- Commander (temporarily a captain) John G. Berry to be a captain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Commander Benjamin M. Chiswell to be a captain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Commander Aaron L. Gamble to be a captain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Commander Harry G. Hamlet to be a captain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Commander Randolph Ridgely, jr., to be a captain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Commander Bernard H. Camden to be a captain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Commander Henry G. Fisher to be a captain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Commander (Engineering) Carl M. Green to be a captain (Engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Commander (Engineering) Horatio N. Wood to be a captain (Engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Commander (Engineering) Robert E. Wright to be a captain (Engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. Commander (temporarily a commander) James F. Hot-tel to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. Commander (temporarily a commander) Harold D. Hinckley to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. Commander (temporarily a commander) John Boedeker to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. Commander (temporarily a commander) William H. Munter to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. Commander (temporarily a commander) Philip W. Lauriat to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. Commander (temporarily a commander) Thomas M. Molloy to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. Commander (temporarily a commander) Edward S. Addison to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. Commander Muller S. Hay to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. Commander Ralph W. Dempwolf to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. Commander LeRoy Reinburg to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.
- Lieut. Commander Lloyd T. Chalker to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander Edward D. Jones to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander James L. Ahern to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander Stanley V. Parker to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander Russell R. Waesche to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander Thomas A. Shanley to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander (temporarily a commander (Engineering)) Theodore G. Lewton to be a commander (Engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander (temporarily a commander (Engineering)) John B. Turner to be a commander (Engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander (temporarily a commander (Engineering)) John I. Bryan to be a commander (Engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander (Engineering) Charles S. Root to be a commander (Engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander (Engineering) Robert B. Adams to be a commander (Engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Commander (temporarily a captain) Claude S. Cochran to be a captain, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander (temporarily a commander) Leon C. Covell to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander James A. Alger to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander Howard E. Rideout to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander (Engineering) Michael N. Usina to be a commander (Engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander (Engineering) Lorenzo C. Farwell to be a commander (Engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Commander Herman H. Wolf to be a captain, to rank as such from October 23, 1926, in place of Capt. William V. E. Jacobs, retired.

Commander (Engineering) Albert C. Norman to be a captain (Engineering), to rank as such from October 13, 1926, in place of Capt. (Engineering) Harry L. Boyd, retired.

Lieut. Commander (Engineering) California C. McMillan to be a commander (Engineering), to rank as such from October 13, 1926, in place of Capt. (Engineering) Albert C. Norman, promoted.

Dwight H. Dexter to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from November 5, 1926.

Lieut. Commander Thaddeus G. Crapster to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander Hiram R. Searles to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander George E. Wilcox to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander Philip F. Roach to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander (temporarily a commander) (Engineering) Christopher G. Porcher to be a commander (Engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. Commander (Engineering) Edwin W. Davis to be a commander (Engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Commander William J. Wheeler to be a captain, to rank as such from October 26, 1926, in place of Capt. Preston H. Uberoth, retired.

Lieut. Commander Raymond L. Jack to be a commander, to rank as such from October 23, 1926, in place of Capt. Herman H. Wolf, promoted.

Lieut. Commander John J. Hutson to be a commander, to rank as such from October 26, 1926, in place of Capt. William J. Wheeler, promoted.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Asst. Surg. Guy H. Paget to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 19, 1926.

Asst. Surg. William Y. Hollingsworth to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 19, 1926.

Asst. Surg. Henry A. Rasmussen to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 19, 1926.

Asst. Surg. Octavius M. Spencer to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from October 5, 1926.

Dr. Frank S. Fellows to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 24, 1926.

Dr. Ralph B. Snively to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 24, 1926.

Dr. William H. Gordon to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from November 1, 1926.

Surg. John McMullen to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from November 23, 1926, in place of Senior Surg. W. J. Pettus, placed on "waiting orders," effective November 22, 1926.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The following named officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the positions named:

JUNIOR HYDROGRAPHIC AND GEODETIC ENGINEER WITH RELATIVE RANK OF LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE, IN THE NAVY

Philip Randall Hathorne, of Maine, vice D. E. Whelan, retired.

Ralph Leslie Pfau, of Texas, vice Alfred Ogram, resigned.

Alvin Cecil Thorson, of North Dakota, vice J. M. Neal, resigned.

Joe Charles Partington, of Nebraska, vice V. A. Bishop, resigned.

William Murel Gibson, of Colorado, vice A. H. Wagener, resigned.

AID, WITH RELATIVE RANK OF ENSIGN IN THE NAVY

John Holman Brittain, of Montana, vice C. I. Aslakson, promoted.

Willard Jay Turnbull, of Nebraska, vice H. A. Paton, promoted.

Walter Joseph Chovan, of California, vice R. J. Sipe, promoted.

Frederic Gerald Bryan, of Pennsylvania, vice S. B. Grenell, promoted.

George Alvin Nelson, of Minnesota, vice J. M. Neal, promoted.

Wilbur Ryel Porter, of New York, vice W. F. Malnate, promoted.

JUNIOR HYDROGRAPHIC AND GEODETIC ENGINEER, WITH RELATIVE RANK OF LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE, IN THE NAVY

Newmann Breeden Smith, of New Mexico, vice L. M. Zeskind, resigned.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

Harry B. Drum, of Montana, to be register of the land office at Billings, Mont. (Reappointment.)

Albert G. Stubblefield, of Colorado, to be register of the land office at Pueblo, Colo., vice Fred E. Sisson, deceased.

The following named who were appointed during the recess of the Senate:

Henry A. Morgan, of Arizona, to be register of the land office at Phoenix, Ariz., vice Lannes L. Ferrall.

Edward J. Rodrigue, of Louisiana, to be register of the land office at Baton Rouge, La., vice George J. Reiley, term expired.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, SUPREME COURT OF HAWAII

Charles F. Parsons, of Hawaii, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Territory of Hawaii, vice Alexander Lindsay, jr., deceased. (Mr. Parsons is now serving under a recess appointment.)

CIRCUIT JUDGE, FIRST CIRCUIT OF HAWAII

Albert M. Cristy, of Hawaii, to be second judge, first circuit, Territory of Hawaii, vice Charles F. Parsons, promoted. (Mr. Cristy is now serving under a recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

William J. Tilson, of Georgia, to be United States district judge, middle district of Georgia, a position created by the act approved May 28, 1926. (Mr. Tilson is now serving under a recess appointment.)

JUDGES OF MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Charles V. Meehan, of the District of Columbia, to be a judge of the Municipal Court, District of Columbia. A reappointment, his term having expired.

George C. Aukam, of the District of Columbia, to be a judge of the Municipal Court, District of Columbia. A reappointment, his term having expired.

CLERK OF UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

J. Marvin Howes, of Oregon, to be clerk of the United States Court for China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William A. Chapman, retired.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

George Sellett, of Illinois, to be district attorney of the United States Court for China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Leonard G. Husar, retired.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Bascom S. Deaver, of Georgia, to be United States attorney, middle district of Georgia, a position created by the act approved May 28, 1926. (Mr. Deaver is now serving under appointment by court.)

Stanley M. Ryan, of Wisconsin, to be United States attorney, western district of Wisconsin, vice William H. Dougherty, resigned. (Mr. Ryan is now serving under a recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Albert W. Harvey, of Vermont, to be United States marshal, district of Vermont. (A reappointment, his term having expired.)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

GENERAL OFFICERS

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Harry Alexander Smith, from September 20, 1926, vice Maj. Gen. Robert L. Howze, died September 19, 1926.

To be brigadier general

Col. Herbert Owen Williams, Infantry, from September 24, 1926, vice Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith, who accepted appointment as major general September 24, 1926.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

To be assistant to the quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years beginning July 23, 1926, with rank from July 9, 1926

Col. Arthur Wolcott Yates, Quartermaster Corps, vice Brig. Gen. Albert C. Dalton, assistant to the quartermaster general, retired from active service July 8, 1926.

AIR CORPS

To be assistants to the Chief of the Air Corps, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years beginning July 17, 1926, with rank from July 17, 1926

Lieut. Col. William Eugene Gillmore, Air Corps.

Lieut. Col. Frank Purdy Lahm, Air Corps.

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 13, 1926

Flying Cadet Charles Herman Deerwester, Air Corps.

Staff Sergt. Charles Winslow O'Connor, Air Corps.

Flying Cadet Bernard Alexander Bridget, Air Corps.

Pvt. Josiah Ross, Air Corps.

Flying Cadet Charles Arthur Bassett, Air Corps.

Sergt. Grant Albert Williams, Cavalry.

Pvt. (First Class) Henry Lee Hughes, Air Corps.

Pvt. Norman Mahlon Winn, Cavalry.

Flying Cadet Donald Cornelius Walbridge, Air Corps.

Flying Cadet Narcisse Lionel Cote, Air Corps.

Flying Cadet Harvey Robinson Ogden, Air Corps.

Flying Cadet George Hall Sparhawk, Air Corps.

Flying Cadet John Felix Guillett, Air Corps.

Flying Cadet Dixon McCarty Allison, Air Corps.

Staff Sergt. Linwood Pendleton Hudson, Air Corps.

Staff Sergt. Joel G. O'Neal, Air Corps.

Technical Sergt. Alva Lee Harvey, Air Corps.

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 30, 1926

Robert Lee Miller, Coast Artillery Corps.

John Gross Merrick, Cavalry.

Frank Neuman Leakey, Infantry.

Kenneth Charles Cota, Cavalry.

George Olaf Norman Lodoen, Infantry.

Lindsey Roscoe Wingfield, Field Artillery.

Albert Lang, Field Artillery.

Philip James Henderson, Infantry.

Edgar Richard Curtis Ward, Coast Artillery Corps.

Oliver Wolcott van den Berg, Field Artillery.

Ralph Eugene Rumbold, Infantry.

Noble Theodore Haakensen, Coast Artillery Corps.

Paul Arthur Ridge, Cavalry.

James William Andrew, Air Corps.

Charles Arthur Ross, Air Corps.

George J. Eppright, Air Corps.

Frank Dunne Klein, Air Corps.

William Vance Davis, Coast Artillery Corps.

Richard Hays Gilley, Air Corps.

William Crawford D. Bridges, Corps of Engineers.

Harry Joseph Wheaton, Infantry.

George Lee Brittingham, Cavalry.

George John Zimmermann, Corps of Engineers.

John Albert Dabney, Infantry.

John Emmett Walker, Infantry.

Rothwell Hutton Brown, Infantry.

Irvin Schindler, Field Artillery.

Charles Owen Wiseloge, Air Corps.

Albert Jerome Thackston, jr., Infantry.

Joseph Roy Dougherty, Infantry.

William Albert Harbold, Infantry.

Arthur Hodgkins Bender, Coast Artillery Corps.

Clarence Daniel Wheeler, Air Corps.

Walter Sylvester Lee, Infantry.

Manning Eugene Tillery, Air Corps.

Eugene F. Cardwell, Infantry.

Cleo Zachariah Shugart, Infantry.

William Preston Grace, jr., Infantry.

Claude Augustus Billingsley, Field Artillery.

Gerald Geoffrey Johnston, Air Corps.

Flying Cadet Elmer Joseph Rogers, jr., Air Corps.

John Francis Fiske, Field Artillery.

Malcolm Faulhaber, Field Artillery.

Horace Whitfield Johnson, Infantry.

Ross Drum Lustenberger, Corps of Engineers.

Herbert Will Gamble, Air Corps.

John Caswell Crosthwaite, Cavalry.

John Dean Hawkins, Infantry.

Clarence Shortridge Irvine, Air Corps.

Gregg Miller Lindsay, Air Corps.

Flying Cadet Wallace Stribling Dawson, Air Corps.

Mason Harley Lucas, Air Corps.

Flying Cadet James Henry Collins, Air Corps.

Ralph Emerson Holmes, Air Corps.

John Francis Mathew Kohler, Cavalry.

Franklin Charles Nielsen, Field Artillery.

Flying Cadet Darr Hayes Alkire, Air Corps.

Francis Albert Rudolph, Infantry.

Thurston H. Baxter, Air Corps.

Albert Gallatin Franklin, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.

Chester Erwin Margrave, Field Artillery.

John Albert Tarro, Air Corps.

Flying Cadet John Titcomb Sprague, Air Corps.

Frederick August Bacher, jr., Field Artillery.

Walter Byron Larew, Signal Corps.

William Orsen Van Giesen, Infantry.

Thomas Jackson Holmes, Air Corps.

Ward Jackson Davies, Air Corps.

Marvin Marion Burnside, Coast Artillery Corps.

Frank Coffin Holbrook, Field Artillery.

Flying Cadet Yantis Halbert Taylor, Air Corps.

Lee Gehlbach, Air Corps.

George Leroy Murray, Air Corps.

Claire Stroh, Air Corps.

Charles William Stratton, Field Artillery.

Charles Albert Sheldon, Field Artillery.

Francis Edgar Cheate, Air Corps.

Stewart Fredric Yeo, Field Artillery.

Robert Jones Moulton, Coast Artillery Corps.

James Trimble Brown, Infantry.

Charles Weller McCarthy, Infantry.

Benjamin Branche Talley, Corps of Engineers.

John Gibson Van Houten, Infantry.

Kenneth Holmes Kinsler, Infantry.

Edgar Albert Gans, Infantry.

Howard Ravenscroft Johnson, Infantry.

Albert Samuel Baron, Coast Artillery Corps.

George Edwin Steinmeyer, jr., Infantry.

Herbert Charles Lichtenberger, Air Corps.

Arthur Joseph Lehman, Air Corps.

Oscar Frederick Carlson, Air Corps.

George Edley Henry, Air Corps.

Flying Cadet Richard Dodge Reeve, Air Corps.

Henry Louis Luongo, Infantry.

Herbert Butler Powell, Infantry.

Signa Allen Gilkey, Air Corps.

Edward Francis Merchant, Infantry.

Layton Allen Zimmer, Coast Artillery Corps.

Jay B. Lovless, Infantry.

Clinton William Davies, Air Corps.

James Byron Colson, Infantry.

William Hans Brunke, Infantry.

Thomas Beverley Harper, Infantry.

Paul August Jaccard, Air Corps.

James David O'Brien, Infantry.

Flying Cadet Leland Shattuck Jamieson, Air Corps.

Reuben Klye, jr., Air Corps.

Paul Burnham Nelson, Air Corps.

Harvey Flynn Dyer, Air Corps.

Flying Cadet Kenneth Watson Boyd, Air Corps.

Robert Bartlett McCleave, Infantry.

John Edwin Mortimer, Coast Artillery Corps.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be first lieutenants

First Lieut. Clifford Andrew Gray, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 24, 1926.

First Lieut. Hugh Richmond Gilmore, jr., Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 24, 1926.

First Lieut. Herbert Ellsworth Tomlinson, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 24, 1926.

First Lieut. Clarence Albert McIntyre, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 24, 1926.

First Lieut. Claude Garrison Drace, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from October 23, 1926.

First Lieut. Rupert Walter Lundgren, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from October 23, 1926.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be second lieutenant

Second Lieut. Stanley McLeod Nevin, Veterinary Corps Reserve, with rank from August 2, 1926.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be second lieutenant

Staff Sergt. Lloyd Moore, Medical Department, with rank from October 30, 1926.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Maj. William Frederick Pearson, Quartermaster Corps, November 9, 1926, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Henry Horace Malven, jr., Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in General Staff), September 15, 1926, with rank from July 1, 1920.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Maj. Albert Thurston Rich, Infantry, November 17, 1926, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. William Henry Shutan, Infantry, August 6, 1926, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Ernest Alvin Kindervater, Infantry, September 3, 1926, with rank from July 1, 1920.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Capt. Warren Atherton Butler, Quartermaster Corps (detailed in Finance Department), November 12, 1926, with rank from November 10, 1923.

First Lieut. Hugh Whitt, Quartermaster Corps (detailed in Finance Department), October 4, 1926, with rank as prescribed in the act of June 30, 1922.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Maj. Lincoln Beaumont Chambers, Coast Artillery Corps, September 10, 1926, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Francis James Fitzpatrick, Coast Artillery Corps, July 9, 1926, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Vincent Joseph Esposito, Air Corps, September 20, 1926, with rank from June 12, 1925.

Second Lieut. Turner Ashby Sims, jr., Air Corps, September 28, 1926, with rank from June 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. Robert Kinzie McDonough, Signal Corps, August 3, 1926, with rank from June 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. Norman Arthur Matthias, Field Artillery, August 3, 1926, with rank from June 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. Robert Eugene Mousseau Des Islets, Air Corps, September 28, 1926, with rank from June 12, 1926.

SIGNAL CORPS

Capt. Frank Emil Stoner, Infantry (detailed in Signal Corps), July 27, 1926, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. John Vogler Tower, Infantry, September 30, 1926, with rank from June 15, 1924.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Maj. Carl Lee Marriott, Coast Artillery Corps (promoted major, Coast Artillery Corps, during the recess of the Senate), November 5, 1926, with rank from October 13, 1926.

CAVALRY

Second Lieut. Jesse Bernard Wells, Signal Corps, August 6, 1926, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. William Holmes Wood, Coast Artillery Corps, September 20, 1926, with rank from June 12, 1925.

Second Lieut. Edward James Doyle, Infantry (appointed second lieutenant, Infantry, during the recess of the Senate), September 14, 1926, with rank from June 30, 1926.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Capt. Charles Andrew Beaucond, Infantry, October 19, 1926, with rank from October 20, 1925.

First Lieut. Wilbert Engdahl Shallene, Cavalry, July 12, 1926, with rank from July 16, 1925.

Second Lieut. Albert Svihra, Signal Corps, August 30, 1926, with rank from June 13, 1922.

Second Lieut. John Osman Taylor, Air Corps (appointed second lieutenant, Air Corps, during the recess of the Senate), November 19, 1926, with rank from June 30, 1926.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Maj. Fred Seydel, Chemical Warfare Service, July 29, 1926, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. William Benjamin Hawthorne, Air Corps, November 22, 1926, with rank from June 12, 1926.

INFANTRY

Col. William Albert Kent, Adjutant General's Department, October 16, 1926, with rank from June 18, 1925.

Maj. Charles Winder Mason, Chemical Warfare Service, July 20, 1926, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. James Regan, jr., Field Artillery, August 24, 1926, with rank from June 15, 1924.

Second Lieut. Newell Edward Watts, Air Corps (appointed second lieutenant, Air Corps, during the recess of the Senate), November 18, 1926, with rank from June 30, 1926.

AIR CORPS

First Lieut. Frederick von Harten Kimble, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), September 27, 1926, with rank from October 22, 1919.

First Lieut. Don Waters Mayhue, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), September 14, 1926, with rank from May 5, 1926.

Second Lieut. Leslie Page Holcomb, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), November 12, 1926, with rank from June 12, 1923.

Second Lieut. Walter Cornelius White, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), November 16, 1926, with rank from June 12, 1923.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be colonels

Lieut. Col. Charles Warren Weeks, Infantry, from July 8, 1926.

Lieut. Col. James Thornton Watson, Infantry, from July 9, 1926.

Lieut. Col. William Wallace McCammon, Infantry, from August 19, 1926.

Lieut. Col. Willis Prague Coleman, Infantry, from August 21, 1926.

Lieut. Col. Albert Brevard Sloan, Infantry, from September 4, 1926.

Lieut. Col. Lucius Cincinnatus Bennett, Infantry, from September 14, 1926.

Lieut. Col. John Ernest Morris, Infantry, from September 19, 1926.

Lieut. Col. Paul Corbin Galleher, Infantry, from September 22, 1926.

Lieut. Col. Claude Sharp Fries, Infantry, from September 25, 1926.

Lieut. Col. William Greenough Doane, Infantry, from October 13, 1926.

Lieut. Col. James Mobley Kimbrough, Infantry, from November 9, 1926.

Lieut. Col. Alvin Kelley Baskette, Quartermaster Corps, from November 21, 1926.

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Robert Truman Phinney, Infantry, from July 7, 1926.

Maj. Charles Edward Terry Lull, Chemical Warfare Service, from July 8, 1926.

Maj. Charles Haynes Mason, Infantry, from July 9, 1926.

Maj. Nicholas William Campanole, Infantry, from August 19, 1926.

Maj. Walter Williamson Merrill, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 21, 1926.

Maj. Reginald Heber Kelley, Infantry, from August 24, 1926.

Maj. Joseph Oswald Mauborgne, Signal Corps, from September 4, 1926.

Maj. Joseph Michael Cummins, Infantry, from September 14, 1926.

Maj. Thomas Cebern Musgrave, Infantry, from September 19, 1926.

Maj. Converse Rising Lewis, Infantry, from September 22, 1926.

Maj. Harold Chamberlayne Fiske, Corps of Engineers, from September 22, 1926.

Maj. Max Clayton Tyler, Corps of Engineers, from September 25, 1926.

Maj. Ulysses Simpson Grant, 3d, Corps of Engineers, from October 13, 1926.

Maj. Julian Larcombe Schley, Corps of Engineers, from October 17, 1926.

Maj. Levi Galloway Brown, Cavalry, from November 5, 1926.

Maj. Owen Glenn Collins, Quartermaster Corps, from November 9, 1926.

Maj. Richard Curtis Moore, Corps of Engineers, from November 12, 1926.

Maj. Frederic Harrison Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 13, 1926, subject to examination required by law.

Maj. Marion William Howze, Judge Advocate General's Department, from November 21, 1926.

Maj. Olan Cecil Aleshire, Cavalry, from November 26, 1926.

To be majors

Capt. Dean Hudnutt, Field Artillery, from July 7, 1926.

Capt. Louis Emerson Hibbs, Field Artillery, from July 8, 1926.

Capt. Robert Allen Sharrer, Corps of Engineers, from July 8, 1926.

Capt. Ludson Dixon Worsham, Corps of Engineers, from July 9, 1926.

Capt. Horace Logan McBride, Field Artillery, from August 19, 1926.

Capt. Ralph Gillett Barrows, Corps of Engineers, from August 21, 1926.

Capt. Holland Luley Robb, Corps of Engineers, from August 24, 1926.

Capt. Hamilton Ewing Maguire, Field Artillery, from August 28, 1926.

Capt. Ray Corrigan Rutherford, Field Artillery, from September 4, 1926.

Capt. Robert Reese Neyland, jr., Corps of Engineers, from September 14, 1926.

Capt. William Morris Hoge, jr., Corps of Engineers, from September 19, 1926.

Capt. William Roscoe Woodward, Field Artillery, from September 19, 1926.

Capt. Stanley Lonzo Scott, Corps of Engineers, from September 22, 1926.

Capt. Tattnall Daniell Simkins, Corps of Engineers, from September 22, 1926.

Capt. Henry Crampton Jones, Field Artillery, from September 25, 1926.

Capt. Leslie Thomas Saul, Infantry, from September 25, 1926.

Capt. James Arthur Pickering, Field Artillery, from October 17, 1926.

Capt. James Knox Cockrell, Cavalry, from November 1, 1926.

Capt. William Spence, Field Artillery, from November 5, 1926.

Capt. Willis McDonald Chapin, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 9, 1926.

Capt. Fred Beeler Inglis, Field Artillery, from November 12, 1926.

Capt. Robert Bruce McBride, jr., Field Artillery, from November 13, 1926.

Capt. Paul Vincent Kane, Field Artillery, from November 14, 1926.

Capt. DeRosey Carroll Cabell, Ordnance Department, from November 21, 1926.

Capt. Ralph Irvine Sasse, Cavalry, from November 26, 1926.

To be captains

First Lieut. Woodbury Freeman Pride, Cavalry, from July 7, 1926.

First Lieut. John Wesley Orcutt, Ordnance Department, from July 8, 1926.

First Lieut. Vance Whiting Batchelor, Cavalry, from July 8, 1926.

First Lieut. John Archie King, Quartermaster Corps, from July 9, 1926.

First Lieut. Wiley Hubbard O'Mohundro, Infantry, from July 14, 1926.

First Lieut. Herman Henry Pohl, Corps of Engineers, from July 28, 1926.

First Lieut. Gerald Alford Counts, Corps of Engineers, from August 4, 1926.

First Lieut. Hiram Baldwin Ely, Ordnance Department, from August 16, 1926.

First Lieut. Kenneth Mason Moore, Corps of Engineers, from August 17, 1926.

First Lieut. Edmond Harrison Levy, Corps of Engineers, from August 19, 1926.

First Lieut. Thomas Dodson Stamps, Corps of Engineers, from August 21, 1926.

First Lieut. Bartley Marcus Harloe, Corps of Engineers, from August 21, 1926.

First Lieut. Girard Blakesley Troland, Corps of Engineers, from August 24, 1926.

First Lieut. William Oliver Reeder, Signal Corps, from August 25, 1926.

First Lieut. William Rebert Gerhardt, Field Artillery, from August 28, 1926.

First Lieut. Theodore Earl Buechler, Field Artillery, from August 29, 1926.

First Lieut. Herman Uth Wagner, Ordnance Department, from September 4, 1926.

First Lieut. Theodore Leslie Futch, Field Artillery, from September 7, 1926.

First Lieut. Russell Luff Meredith, Air Corps, from September 10, 1926.

First Lieut. William Innes Wilson, Ordnance Department, from September 14, 1926.

First Lieut. Harold Allum Cooney, Field Artillery, from September 19, 1926.

First Lieut. Henry Anson Barber, jr., Infantry, from September 19, 1926.

First Lieut. Miles Andrew Cowles, Field Artillery, from September 19, 1926.

First Lieut. Lawrence McCeney Jones, Field Artillery, from September 22, 1926.

First Lieut. Gordon Graham Heiner, jr., Field Artillery, from September 22, 1926.

First Lieut. George Walter Hirsch, Ordnance Department, from September 22, 1926.

First Lieut. Forrest Clifford Shaffer, Ordnance Department, from September 25, 1926.

First Lieut. Frank Fenton Reed, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 25, 1926.

First Lieut. John Will Coffey, Ordnance Department, from September 26, 1926.

First Lieut. Grayson Cooper Woodbury, Ordnance Department, from September 30, 1926.

First Lieut. Robert Alston Willard, Signal Corps, from September 30, 1926.

First Lieut. Clyde Hobart Morgan, Ordnance Department, from October 3, 1926.

First Lieut. Robert Wilson Hasbrouck, Field Artillery, from October 13, 1926.

First Lieut. John Taylor deCamp, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 16, 1926.

First Lieut. Sargent Prentiss Huff, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 17, 1926.

First Lieut. William Henry Donaldson, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from October 24, 1926.

First Lieut. Duncan Gregor McGregor, Ordnance Department, from October 27, 1926.

First Lieut. Thomas Jackson Heavey, Cavalry, from November 1, 1926.

First Lieut. Henry Maris Black, Chemical Warfare Service, from November 2, 1926.

First Lieut. Wallace Francis Safford, Cavalry, from November 5, 1926.

First Lieut. Willard David Murphy, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 9, 1926.

First Lieut. Joshua Ashley Stansell, Signal Corps, from November 12, 1926.

First Lieut. John Marcus Erwin, Ordnance Department, from November 13, 1926.

First Lieut. Raymond Eccleston Selveira Williamson, Cavalry, from November 20, 1926.

First Lieut. David Charles George Schlenker, Signal Corps, from November 21, 1926.

First Lieut. John Richard Wilmot Dichl, Cavalry, from November 26, 1926.

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieut. Charles Edward Neagle, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 7, 1926.

Second Lieut. John William Dwyer, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 8, 1926.

Second Lieut. Alfred Vepsala, Field Artillery, from July 8, 1926.

Second Lieut. Edmund Clarence Langmead, Air Corps, from July 9, 1926.

Second Lieut. Carroll Heiney Deitrick, Ordnance Department, from July 11, 1926.

Second Lieut. Burton Larrabee Pearce, Field Artillery, from July 14, 1926.

Second Lieut. Alan Dean Whittaker, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 18, 1926.

Second Lieut. Lee W. Haney, Infantry, from July 28, 1926.

Second Lieut. David William Goodrich, Air Corps, from July 29, 1926.

Second Lieut. Franklin Mitchell, Ordnance Department, from August 2, 1926.

Second Lieut. Wallace Ellsworth Niles, Infantry, from August 4, 1926.

Second Lieut. Lewis Edward Weston Lepper, Field Artillery, from August 6, 1926.

Second Lieut. Edward Harris Barr, Field Artillery, from August 10, 1926.

Second Lieut. James Augustus Whelen, jr., Cavalry, from August 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. James Roscoe Hamilton, Infantry, from August 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. Joe Robert Sherr, Signal Corps, from August 16, 1926.

Second Lieut. Henry Chester Jones, Infantry, from August 17, 1926.

Second Lieut. Louis Leopold Lesser, Field Artillery, from August 19, 1926.

Second Lieut. Walter Francis Jennings, Cavalry, from August 20, 1926.

Second Lieut. Edward Cuyler Applegate, Infantry, from August 21, 1926.

Second Lieut. Henry Louis Love, Field Artillery, from August 21, 1926.

Second Lieut. Cranford Coleman Bryan Warden, Infantry, from August 24, 1926.

Second Lieut. William Dawes Williams, Field Artillery, from August 25, 1926.

Second Lieut. William Thomas Semmes Roberts, Infantry, from August 28, 1926.

Second Lieut. McDonald Donegan Weinert, Corps of Engineers, from August 29, 1926.

Second Lieut. John Walker Childs, Infantry, from August 29, 1926.

Second Lieut. Wilmar Weston Dewitt, Infantry, from August 29, 1926.

Second Lieut. James Milliken Bevans, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1926.

Second Lieut. Floyd Raymond Brisack, Field Artillery, from September 2, 1926.

Second Lieut. Clarence Everett Jackson, Infantry, from September 4, 1926.

Second Lieut. Edward Joseph Walsh, Infantry, from September 5, 1926.

Second Lieut. Haydn Purcell Roberts, Signal Corps, from September 7, 1926.

Second Lieut. Alan Sydney Rush, Infantry, from September 10, 1926.

Second Lieut. Clifford Cleophas Duell, Field Artillery, from September 14, 1926.

Second Lieut. Lauren Blakely Hitchcock, Field Artillery, from September 19, 1926.

Second Lieut. Thomas Archer Bottomley, Infantry, from September 19, 1926.

Second Lieut. William Orville Collins, Infantry, from September 19, 1926.

Second Lieut. William Larwill Carr, Field Artillery, from September 21, 1926.

Second Lieut. Russell George Duff, Field Artillery, from September 22, 1926.

Second Lieut. Ross Clyde Brackney, Infantry, from September 22, 1926.

Second Lieut. Roy Prewett Huff, Field Artillery, from September 22, 1926.

Second Lieut. Lawrence August Dietz, Infantry, from September 25, 1926.

Second Lieut. Paul Hanes Kemmer, Air Corps, from September 25, 1926.

Second Lieut. Elmo Shingle, Infantry, from September 26, 1926.

Second Lieut. Richard Sears, Field Artillery, from September 29, 1926.

Second Lieut. John James Baker, Infantry, from September 30, 1926.

Second Lieut. George Louis Boyle, Infantry, from September 30, 1926.

Second Lieut. Robert Brice Johnston, Infantry, from October 3, 1926.

Second Lieut. Paul Ainsworth Berkey, Field Artillery, from October 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. Robert Clyde Padley, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 13, 1926.

Second Lieut. Dana Gray McBride, Cavalry, from October 13, 1926.

Second Lieut. Donald Boyer Phillips, Air Corps, from October 16, 1926.

Second Lieut. William Wallace Robertson, Infantry, from October 17, 1926.

Second Lieut. William Peyton Campbell, Cavalry, from October 24, 1926.

Second Lieut. Harry Starkey Aldrich, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 25, 1926.

Second Lieut. Hugh Perry Adams, Field Artillery, from October 27, 1926.

Second Lieut. Cecil Elmore Archer, Air Corps, from October 29, 1926.

Second Lieut. Thomas Edward Moore, Field Artillery, from October 31, 1926.

Second Lieut. Robert Du Val Warfing, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1926.

Second Lieut. Stephen Yates McGiffert, Field Artillery, from November 2, 1926.

Second Lieut. John Otis Hyatt, Infantry, from November 5, 1926.

Second Lieut. Louis Meline Merrick, Air Corps, from November 9, 1926.

Second Lieut. Lee Roy Woods, jr., Field Artillery, from November 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. Rox Hunter Donaldson, Field Artillery, from November 13, 1926.

Second Lieut. Dudley Warren Watkins, Air Corps, from November 14, 1926.

Second Lieut. Arthur Nathaniel Willis, Cavalry, from November 16, 1926.

Second Lieut. Lyman Perley Whitten, Air Corps, from November 20, 1926.

Second Lieut. Lawrence William Kinney, Field Artillery, from November 20, 1926.

Second Lieut. Ray Henry Clark, Air Corps, from November 21, 1926.

Second Lieut. Homer Wilbur Ferguson, Air Corps, from November 24, 1926.

Second Lieut. James Richmond Simpson, Infantry, from November 26, 1926.

Second Lieut. Philip Schwartz, Ordnance Department, from November 28, 1926.

Second Lieut. Richard Brown Thornton, Quartermaster Corps, from November 28, 1926.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

To be captain

First Lieut. Fidel Ventura Segundo, Philippine Scouts, from November 14, 1926.

To be first lieutenant

Second Lieut. Nicolas Boadilla Dalao, Philippine Scouts, from September 25, 1926.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonels

Lieut. Col. Major Augustus Wroten Shockley, Medical Corps, from October 4, 1926.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Leidy Rhoads, Medical Corps, from October 4, 1926.

Lieut. Col. Harry Lorenzo Gilchrist, Medical Corps, from October 4, 1926.

Lieut. Col. William John Le Hunte Lyster, Medical Corps, from October 4, 1926.

Lieut. Col. William Newbold Bispham, Medical Corps, from October 4, 1926.

To be captains

First Lieut. Henry Fremont Lueking, Medical Corps, from October 8, 1926.

First Lieut. Richard Emmons Elvins, Medical Corps, from October 8, 1926.

First Lieut. Kincheon Hubert Bailey, Medical Corps, from November 22, 1926.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be colonel

Lieut. Col. Ray Jones Stancliff, Veterinary Corps, from July 23, 1926.

To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. Robert Cessna Musser, Veterinary Corps, from July 24, 1926.

To be captains

First Lieut. Lester Wallace Ingram, Veterinary Corps, from September 8, 1926.
First Lieut. Jack Glendon Fuller, Veterinary Corps, from November 25, 1926.

CHAPLAIN

To be chaplain with the rank of major

Chaplain Wallace Hubbard Watts, from September 23, 1926.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

GENERAL OFFICERS

To be major generals, Reserve

Maj. Gen. David Prescott Barrows, California National Guard, from October 22, 1926.
Maj. Gen. William Nafew Haskell, New York National Guard, from August 30, 1926.

To be brigadier generals, Reserve

Brig. Gen. Walter Edward Bare, Alabama National Guard, from November 18, 1926.
Brig. Gen. Ransom Hooker Gillett, New York National Guard, from October 28, 1926.
Brig. Gen. James Ambrose Haggerty, Connecticut National Guard, from October 9, 1926.
Brig. Gen. John Henry Schouten, Michigan National Guard, from November 27, 1926.
Brig. Gen. Frank Rudolph Schwengel, Illinois National Guard, from October 28, 1926.
Brig. Gen. Walter Perry Story, California National Guard, from October 26, 1926.
Brig. Gen. Paul Hugo Weyrauch, Washington National Guard, from August 30, 1926.

REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

GENERAL OFFICERS

To be brigadier generals, Medical Corps Reserve

Brig. Gen. George Washington Crile, Medical Corps Reserve, from November 4, 1926.
Brig. Gen. Charles Horace Mayo, Medical Corps Reserve, from November 4, 1926.
Brig. Gen. Fred Towsley Murphy, Medical Corps Reserve, from November 4, 1926.
Brig. Gen. Henry Alden Shaw, Medical Corps Reserve, from February 4, 1927.

To be brigadier generals, Reserve

Brig. Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, Reserve, from February 4, 1927.
Brig. Gen. Walter Crosby Babcock, Reserve, from December 23, 1926.
Brig. Gen. Milton Fennimore Davis, Reserve, from December 23, 1926.
Brig. Gen. Leigh Robinson Gignilliat, Reserve, from November 4, 1926.
Brig. Gen. Cary Fletcher Spence, Reserve, from December 23, 1926.

To be brigadier generals, Auxiliary Reserve

Brig. Gen. Frank Billings, Auxiliary Reserve, from December 23, 1926.
Brig. Gen. John Joseph Carty, Auxiliary Reserve, from December 23, 1926.
Brig. Gen. William James Mayo, Auxiliary Reserve, from December 23, 1926.
Brig. Gen. Thornwell Mullally, Auxiliary Reserve, from December 23, 1926.
Brig. Gen. William Henry Welch, Auxiliary Reserve, from December 23, 1926.

GENERAL OFFICER

To be brigadier general, Reserve

Brig. Gen. John Van Bokkelen Metts, North Carolina National Guard, from February 4, 1927.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Mary E. Wood to be postmaster at New Hope, Ala. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.
Jennie Y. Wallace to be postmaster at Gorgas, Ala. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.
Kate E. Gilbert to be postmaster at Geiger, Ala. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.
Anna M. Nabors to be postmaster at Boothton, Ala. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.
Dona M. McMillan to be postmaster at Repton, Ala., in place of D. M. McMillan, resigned.

William W. Agee to be postmaster at Lamison, Ala., in place of C. L. Drummond, resigned.

Rosa Sutherland to be postmaster at Double Springs, Ala., in place of W. C. Curtis, removed.

Walker T. Stewart to be postmaster at Sylacauga, Ala., in place of J. J. Matson. Incumbent's commission expired August 10, 1926.

Annie J. McArthur to be postmaster at Riderwood, Ala., in place of A. J. McArthur. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

William R. Bailey to be postmaster at Newbern, Ala., in place of W. R. Bailey. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1926.

John L. Shotts to be postmaster at Hamilton, Ala., in place of J. L. Shotts. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Annie H. Smith to be postmaster at Fort Deposit, Ala., in place of C. E. Brooks. Incumbent's commission expired April 25, 1926.

Lillian R. Mangans to be postmaster at Eufaula, Ala., in place of L. R. Mangans. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Clifford T. Harris to be postmaster at Columbia, Ala., in place of C. T. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1926.

Levi A. Knapp to be postmaster at Auburn, Ala., in place of L. A. Knapp. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1926.

ALASKA

Oren F. Hill to be postmaster at Hyder, Alaska. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Elizabeth D. De Armond to be postmaster at Sitka, Alaska, in place of E. D. De Armond. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Wilkie T. Pinkerton to be postmaster at Fairbanks, Alaska, in place of W. T. Pinkerton. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

ARIZONA

William E. Mullen to be postmaster at Ray, Ariz., in place of L. M. Haywood. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1926.

Patrick D. Ryan to be postmaster at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., in place of P. D. Ryan. Incumbent's commission expired July 10, 1926.

Mary A. McGee to be postmaster at Florence, Ariz., in place of E. G. Clarke. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

ARKANSAS

George T. Lieblong to be postmaster at Greenbrier, Ark. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Raymond M. Jackson to be postmaster at Biscoe, Ark. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Robert B. Cox to be postmaster at Prairie Grove, Ark., in place of R. B. Cox. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Wilford Flannigan to be postmaster at Monette, Ark., in place of G. H. Langley. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1926.

Oscar H. McKamey to be postmaster at Imboden, Ark., in place of O. H. McKamey. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Herbert F. Crunk to be postmaster at Hughes, Ark., in place of R. E. Love. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1926.

Harry L. Kelley to be postmaster at Holly Grove, Ark., in place of H. L. Kelley. Incumbent's commission expired September 11, 1926.

Ocie E. Mathis to be postmaster at Hackett, Ark., in place of O. E. Mathis. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Fred E. Marble to be postmaster at Carlisle, Ark., in place of F. E. Marble. Incumbent's commission expired September 11, 1926.

John L. Callahan to be postmaster at Booneville, Ark., in place of J. L. Callahan. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Clint B. Smith to be postmaster at Berryville, Ark., in place of C. B. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired September 8, 1926.

William V. Trautman to be postmaster at Bearden, Ark., in place of W. V. Trautman. Incumbent's commission expired September 8, 1926.

Hattie L. Burrow to be postmaster at Altus, Ark., in place of F. H. Burrow. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

CALIFORNIA

Frederick W. Brinker to be postmaster at Temple, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Melvin L. Pratt to be postmaster at Spring Garden, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Ella B. Ackerman to be postmaster at Rodeo, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Florence C. Cornelius to be postmaster at Piru, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Anna E. M. Parsons to be postmaster at Lake Arrowhead, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Marius G. Salmina to be postmaster at Harmony, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Warner Rathyen to be postmaster at Encinitas, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Frederick W. Corkill to be postmaster at Death Valley, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Lewis E. Patterson to be postmaster at Arvin, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Joseph P. Berry to be postmaster at Santa Rosa, Calif., in place of J. E. Mobley, deceased.

Mary Goble to be postmaster at Hobart Mills, Calif., in place of Ida McClaskey, resigned.

Lillian G. Brackett to be postmaster at Geyserville, Calif., in place of R. G. Brackett, resigned.

Cora C. Fitzwater to be postmaster at Fall River Mills, Calif., in place of E. G. Packard, resigned.

Bertha B. Dye to be postmaster at Cutler, Calif., in place of Bertha Johnson, resigned.

James Martin to be postmaster at Cisco, Calif., in place of E. M. Freeman, resigned.

Belle D. Higgins to be postmaster at Baypoint, Calif., in place of W. B. Higgins, deceased.

Frederic W. Stahler to be postmaster at Yorba Linda, Calif., in place of F. W. Stahler. Incumbent's commission expired August 26, 1926.

Thomas D. Walker to be postmaster at Walnut Creek, Calif., in place of T. D. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired August 10, 1926.

Chester D. Matthews to be postmaster at Susanville, Calif., in place of C. D. Matthews. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1926.

Jessica H. Wright to be postmaster at Sierra Madre, Calif., in place of J. H. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired May 19, 1926.

Carrie V. Stoute to be postmaster at Saratoga, Calif., in place of C. V. Stoute. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1926.

James B. Rickard to be postmaster at Santa Barbara, Calif., in place of J. B. Rickard. Incumbent's commission expired August 30, 1926.

Charles M. Reinking to be postmaster at Point Arena, Calif., in place of C. M. Reinking. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Clarence L. Pratt to be postmaster at Pacific Beach, Calif., in place of C. L. Pratt. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

George L. Baker to be postmaster at Monrovia, Calif., in place of G. L. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired March 9, 1926.

Don C. Saunders to be postmaster at Lompoc, Calif., in place of D. C. Saunders. Incumbent's commission expired August 30, 1926.

Charles M. Smith to be postmaster at Lomita, Calif., in place of C. M. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Frank S. Farquhar to be postmaster at Livingston, Calif., in place of F. S. Farquhar. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1926.

Norman F. Densmore to be postmaster at Laton, Calif., in place of N. F. Densmore. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Charles K. Niblack to be postmaster at Lankershim, Calif., in place of Charles Osborne. Incumbent's commission expired March 9, 1926.

Noah A. Mackey to be postmaster at Imperial, Calif., in place of M. F. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1926.

Irene Beckley to be postmaster at Grimes, Calif., in place of Irene Beckley. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1926.

Gilbert M. Aylesworth to be postmaster at Cupertino, Calif., in place of G. M. Aylesworth. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1926.

Otto B. Liersch to be postmaster at Corning, Calif., in place of O. B. Liersch. Incumbent's commission expired August 10, 1926.

Ethel R. Nance to be postmaster at Coachella, Calif., in place of F. E. Hastings. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Harry C. Smith to be postmaster at Campbell, Calif., in place of H. C. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1926.

Fred W. Stein to be postmaster at Camarillo, Calif., in place of F. W. Stein. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Martha Holway to be postmaster at Byron, Calif., in place of Martha Holway. Incumbent's commission expired August 30, 1926.

Charles A. French to be postmaster at Brentwood, Calif., in place of C. A. French. Incumbent's commission expired August 30, 1926.

Charles A. Osborn to be postmaster at Atwater, Calif., in place of C. A. Osborn. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Herman C. Lewis to be postmaster at Artesia, Calif., in place of H. C. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1926.

Raymond P. Hawkins to be postmaster at Allegheny, Calif., in place of R. P. Hawkins. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Walter S. Sullivan to be postmaster at Agnew, Calif., in place of W. S. Sullivan. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1926.

COLORADO

Frank L. Alexander to be postmaster at Ovid, Colo. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Norman Matheson to be postmaster at Matheson, Colo., in place of O. M. White, removed.

Olie Thorson to be postmaster at Glenwood Springs, Colo., in place of Olie Thorson. Incumbent's commission expired September 18, 1926.

James G. Jardine to be postmaster at Frederick, Colo., in place of J. G. Jardine. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Barnett F. Greene to be postmaster at Dolores, Colo., in place of B. F. Greene. Incumbent's commission expired September 7, 1926.

Ethel Shy to be postmaster at Cheyenne Wells, Colo., in place of Ethel Shy. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1926.

CONNECTICUT

Anthony Hansen to be postmaster at North Windham, Conn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Guy M. Bartlett to be postmaster at Andover, Conn., in place of H. O. Gatchell, resigned.

Abigail B. Lathrop to be postmaster at Warehouse Point, Conn., in place of A. B. Lathrop. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Edward Adams to be postmaster at Taftville, Conn., in place of D. C. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1922.

Edmund E. Crowe to be postmaster at South Norwalk, Conn., in place of E. E. Crowe. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Thomas B. McDonald to be postmaster at Sharon, Conn., in place of T. B. McDonald. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Archibald Macdonald to be postmaster at Putnam, Conn., in place of A. Macdonald. Incumbent's commission expired September 7, 1926.

Hervy W. Wheeler to be postmaster at Newtown, Conn., in place of H. W. Wheeler. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Howard J. Stancil, jr., to be postmaster at New Hartford, Conn., in place of H. J. Stancil, jr. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Thomas C. Brown to be postmaster at Elmwood, Conn., in place of T. C. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Elbert B. Austin to be postmaster at Cromwell, Conn., in place of E. B. Austin. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Howard A. Middleton to be postmaster at Broad Brook, Conn., in place of H. A. Middleton. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Helen S. Ladd to be postmaster at Bloomfield, Conn., in place of H. S. Ladd. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Charles K. Bailey to be postmaster at Bethel, Conn., in place of C. K. Bailey. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

DELAWARE

Erlis F. Whitney to be postmaster at Ellendale, Del., in place of E. F. Whitney. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1926.

FLORIDA

Kate Welliver to be postmaster at Venice, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

William L. Clarke, jr., to be postmaster at Naples, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Henriette Lynott to be postmaster at Miami Shores, Fla., Office became presidential January 1, 1926.

Alice Adams to be postmaster at Hallandale, Fla. Office became presidential October 1, 1925.

Marguerite R. Keeley to be postmaster at Fulford, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Mae H. Schweitzer to be postmaster at Florida City, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Claude C. Coleman to be postmaster at Canal Point, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Joseph A. Brenk to be postmaster at Boca Raton, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Edward S. French to be postmaster at Belleview, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Silvan L. Begert to be postmaster at Loughman, Fla., in place of E. D. Hogan, deceased.

Irma H. Smith to be postmaster at Hastings, Fla., in place of H. C. Anderson, resigned.

Malcolm M. Maner to be postmaster at Zephyrhills, Fla., in place of E. H. Frazier. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1926.

William W. Rees to be postmaster at Tavares, Fla., in place of W. W. Rees. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Newell B. Hull to be postmaster at Starke, Fla., in place of N. B. Hull. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1926.

Richard M. Hall to be postmaster at St. Petersburg, Fla., in place of R. S. Hanna. Incumbent's commission expired April 29, 1926.

Edward Roberts to be postmaster at Odessa, Fla., in place of E. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Gillian A. Sandifer to be postmaster at Lake Helen, Fla., in place of G. A. Sandifer. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1926.

Walter E. Weihe to be postmaster at Groveland, Fla., in place of A. L. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1926.

Add Joyce to be postmaster at Cedar Keys, Fla., in place of Add Joyce. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1926.

GEORGIA

Laurene K. Coleman to be postmaster at Graymont, Ga., in place of Fair Durden, removed.

Clifford J. Williams to be postmaster at Bainbridge, Ga., in place of E. C. Smith, removed.

William H. Freeman to be postmaster at Toombsboro, Ga., in place of W. H. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1926.

Paul J. Ridgway to be postmaster at Toccoa, Ga., in place of R. W. Graves. Incumbent's commission expired August 14, 1926.

Halton L. Dayton to be postmaster at Thomaston, Ga., in place of W. T. Rudolph. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1926.

Ralph H. Johnson to be postmaster at Ocilla, Ga., in place of R. H. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired September 7, 1926.

Minnie P. Abt to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Ga., in place of F. G. Brewton. Incumbent's commission expired March 4, 1926.

Roger H. Clark to be postmaster at Louisville, Ga., in place of R. H. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1924.

Eddie L. D. Horne to be postmaster at Leary, Ga., in place of C. S. Barbre. Incumbent's commission expired March 17, 1926.

Lonnie O. Strickland to be postmaster at Jesup, Ga., in place of W. F. Payne. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1924.

Bessie Waldrop to be postmaster at Jackson, Ga., in place of W. M. Redman. Incumbent's commission expired June 10, 1926.

EH Waughtel to be postmaster at Homeland, Ga., in place of EH Waughtel. Incumbent's commission expired September 7, 1926.

Sara B. Fox to be postmaster at Harlem, Ga., in place of S. B. Fox. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1926.

Herschel I. Harris to be postmaster at Hamilton, Ga., in place of H. I. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired September 12, 1926.

Mary L. Burch to be postmaster at Eastman, Ga., in place of M. L. Burch. Incumbent's commission expired September 12, 1926.

Herbert J. Knowles to be postmaster at Cuthbert, Ga., in place of H. J. Knowles. Incumbent's commission expired August 30, 1926.

Alexander Davidson to be postmaster at Cleveland, Ga., in place of A. Davidson. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Jesse H. Hicks to be postmaster at Chickamauga, Ga., in place of J. H. Hicks. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Ertha Garner to be postmaster at Buford, Ga., in place of E. Garner. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1926.

Elizabeth L. Ragan to be postmaster at Bronwood, Ga., in place of E. L. Ragan. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Floy Stiles to be postmaster at Blue Ridge, Ga., in place of C. W. McAfee. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Lucius Hannon to be postmaster at Atco, Ga., in place of L. Hannon. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Mary P. Hughes to be postmaster at Alapaha, Ga., in place of L. E. Register. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1926.

IDAHO

George Odenius to be postmaster at Craigmont, Idaho, in place of C. W. Berry, deceased.

Warren P. Jones to be postmaster at Priest River, Idaho, in place of W. P. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired September 1, 1926.

Oliver E. Norell to be postmaster at Mountain Home, Idaho, in place of A. A. White. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

ILLINOIS

Ray P. Ryan to be postmaster at Oaklawn, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Laura B. Hayes to be postmaster at Monroe Center, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

August J. Zilligen to be postmaster at Hazel Crest, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Reuben A. Gumbel to be postmaster at Forest City, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Leonard J. Oberly to be postmaster at Chestnut, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Garnet B. Earls to be postmaster at Basco, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Luther G. Raymer to be postmaster at Park Ridge, Ill., in place of H. C. Hofer, removed.

Frank G. Doney to be postmaster at Fithian, Ill., in place of Simon Lark, removed.

Pearl Threlkeld to be postmaster at Ewing, Ill., in place of C. R. Chrisman, removed.

Earl D. Husted to be postmaster at Cornell, Ill., in place of M. G. Springer, resigned.

George H. Warnecke to be postmaster at Bensenville, Ill., in place of Fred Elfring, resigned.

Carl J. Ekman to be postmaster at Batavia, Ill., in place of L. D. Wood, deceased.

Luella H. McCoid to be postmaster at Venice, Ill., in place of L. H. McCoid. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1926.

Rebecca C. Miller to be postmaster at Smithfield, Ill., in place of R. C. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired June 28, 1926.

John K. Hoagland to be postmaster at Shelbyville, Ill., in place of J. K. Hoagland. Incumbent's commission expired September 1, 1926.

Henry L. Haynes to be postmaster at Ramsey, Ill., in place of H. L. Haynes. Incumbent's commission expired April 7, 1926.

Daisy A. Nieman to be postmaster at Philo, Ill., in place of D. A. Nieman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1926.

Rollin M. Meisenbach to be postmaster at Pearl, Ill., in place of J. T. Stathem. Incumbent's commission expired March 9, 1926.

Ralph H. Gard to be postmaster at New Canton, Ill., in place of R. H. Gard. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Lester Cromwell to be postmaster at Momence, Ill., in place of L. Cromwell. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1926.

Virgil G. Beauchamp to be postmaster at Meredosia, Ill., in place of C. T. Gard. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1926.

Edwin Beck to be postmaster at Melvin, Ill., in place of M. B. Ellis. Incumbent's commission expired January 17, 1926.

Willis T. Harris to be postmaster at Marlon, Ill., in place of W. T. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired September 8, 1926.

Thomas W. Collins to be postmaster at Knoxville, Ill., in place of T. W. Collins. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Fuller Green to be postmaster at Kenney, Ill., in place of F. Green. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Thomas H. Plemon to be postmaster at Jonesboro, Ill., in place of W. A. Kelley. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1926.

Kelly A. Cardiff to be postmaster at Hoopeston, Ill., in place of K. A. Cardiff. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Mary F. Robbins to be postmaster at Glenwood, Ill., in place of M. F. Robbins. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1926.

John R. Scoggin to be postmaster at Gardner, Ill., in place of J. R. Scoggin. Incumbent's commission expired August 26, 1926.

Eugene D. Freshwater to be postmaster at Fairfield, Ill., in place of E. D. Freshwater. Incumbent's commission expired September 12, 1926.

Arvil C. Allen to be postmaster at Elkhart, Ill., in place of A. C. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Louis R. Kelly to be postmaster at Duquoin, Ill., in place of L. R. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Howard N. Gillespie to be postmaster at Chenoa, Ill., in place of J. E. Jontry. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1926.

Ulysses G. Stutzman to be postmaster at Carlock, Ill., in place of U. G. Stutzman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1926.

William Kitts, jr., to be postmaster at Bellflower, Ill., in place of Robert McIntyre. Incumbent's commission expired May 3, 1926.

Cleo Preston to be postmaster at Arrowsmith, Ill., in place of M. J. Caldwell. Incumbent's commission expired December 22, 1925.

Benjamin F. Helfers to be postmaster at Arlington Heights, Ill., in place of W. F. Meyer, jr. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Clayton O. Merricks to be postmaster at Abingdon, Ill., in place of C. O. Merricks. Incumbent's commission expired September 8, 1926.

INDIANA

George H. Merritt to be postmaster at Michigantown, Ind., Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Ivan W. Blase to be postmaster at Cynthiana, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

George E. Young to be postmaster at Shelbyville, Ind., in place of G. E. Young. Incumbent's commission expired September 18, 1926.

Haskell Lett to be postmaster at Seymour, Ind., in place of Haskell Lett. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Edward M. Ray to be postmaster at Scottsburg, Ind., in place of E. M. Ray. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Sylvester H. Kluch to be postmaster at St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind., in place of Joseph Corzetto. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Benjamin F. Pitman to be postmaster at Bedford, Ind., in place of B. F. Pitman. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Ray H. Weisbrod to be postmaster at Richmond, Ind., in place of R. H. Weisbrod. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Taylor H. Johnson to be postmaster at Plainfield, Ind., in place of T. H. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Chalmer L. Bragdon to be postmaster at Pendleton, Ind., in place of C. L. Bragdon. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Sam J. Bufkin to be postmaster at Newcastle, Ind., in place of S. J. Bufkin. Incumbent's commission expired September 7, 1926.

William S. Milner to be postmaster at Ligonier, Ind., in place of W. S. Milner. Incumbent's commission expired September 14, 1926.

Neil Manley to be postmaster at Laurel, Ind., in place of N. Manley. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

William B. Thornley to be postmaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., in place of W. B. Thornley. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1926.

Robert H. Bryson to be postmaster at Indianapolis, Ind., in place of R. H. Bryson. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1926.

Albert Neuenschwander to be postmaster at Grabill, Ind., in place of A. Neuenschwander. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

William G. Beal to be postmaster at Goodland, Ind., in place of W. G. Beal. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

John B. Fornwald to be postmaster at Gaston, Ind., in place of E. W. Shaw. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1926.

Donas E. Denny to be postmaster at Cloverdale, Ind., in place of D. E. Denny. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Pearle Coffin to be postmaster at Carthage, Ind., in place of Winona Newsom. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1926.

Frank B. Rowley to be postmaster at Angola, Ind., in place of F. B. Rowley. Incumbent's commission expired September 18, 1926.

Charles A. Gatwood to be postmaster at Albion, Ind., in place of C. A. Gatwood. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

IOWA

Charles Murr to be postmaster at Woden, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Mary J. Stump to be postmaster at Selma, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Regina W. Spiegelberg to be postmaster at Rembrandt, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Carrie Andersen to be postmaster at Hancock, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Anna B. Chambers to be postmaster at Agency, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Frank Kirscher, jr., to be postmaster at Van Meter, Iowa, in place of A. C. Payton, resigned.

Rasmus P. Larsen, to be postmaster at Kimballton, Iowa, in place of F. D. Thomsen, removed.

Carl E. Meek to be postmaster at Bonaparte, Iowa, in place of C. G. Wiley, removed.

Ray C. Eggert to be postmaster at Waterloo, Iowa, in place of R. C. Eggert. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Homer A. Roth to be postmaster at Ottumwa, Iowa, in place of H. A. Roth. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Arvin C. Sands to be postmaster at Mallard, Iowa, in place of A. C. Sands. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1926.

Ralph M. Tyler to be postmaster at Ladora, Iowa, in place of R. M. Tyler. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1926.

Dell P. Glazier to be postmaster at Fort Madison, Iowa, in place of D. P. Glazier. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Charles S. Lewis to be postmaster at Davenport, Iowa, in place of C. S. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Ralph K. Russell to be postmaster at Cushing, Iowa, in place of R. K. Russell. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1926.

Gilbert R. West to be postmaster at Corydon, Iowa, in place of P. S. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1926.

Blinn N. Smith to be postmaster at Coon Rapids, Iowa, in place of B. N. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1926.

Arthur Ingraham to be postmaster at Conesville, Iowa, in place of Arthur Ingraham. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1926.

Lyman H. Henry to be postmaster at Charles City, Iowa, in place of L. H. Henry. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Arthur H. Rieke to be postmaster at Breda, Iowa, in place of A. H. Rieke. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Carl G. Anderson to be postmaster at Arthur, Iowa, in place of C. G. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1926.

KANSAS

James W. Osburn to be postmaster at Hepler, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Nellie M. Correll to be postmaster at Rosalia, Kans., in place of J. W. Liggett, resigned.

Harry W. Mudge to be postmaster at Gridley, Kans., in place of J. L. Reeves, removed.

Harriet P. Lowell to be postmaster at Fall River, Kans., in place of C. D. Pritchard, deceased.

Mark E. Mollett to be postmaster at Arkansas City, Kans., in place of C. N. Hunt, deceased.

William Dancaster to be postmaster at Richmond, Kans., in place of William Dancaster. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Anna J. Nichols to be postmaster at Morland, Kans., in place of G. W. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired April 7, 1926.

Austin Kimzey to be postmaster at Howard, Kans., in place of H. A. Gilmore. Incumbent's commission expired July 22, 1926.

Maude P. Evans to be postmaster at Hartford, Kans., in place of M. P. Evans. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Lot S. Hadley to be postmaster at Glen Elder, Kans., in place of L. S. Hadley. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Judson M. Cramer to be postmaster at Gardner, Kans., in place of J. M. Cramer. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1926.

Wilbur B. Morris to be postmaster at Eldorado, Kans., in place of A. B. Ewing. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1926.

Leila C. Elliott to be postmaster at Coffeyville, Kans., in place of L. C. Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired September 18, 1926.

Madison Hinchman to be postmaster at Beverly, Kans., in place of Madison Hinchman. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

KENTUCKY

Elizabeth T. Peake to be postmaster at Waverly, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Nancy E. Sergent to be postmaster at Shonn, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Elizabeth M. Godsey to be postmaster at Hardburly, Ky.

Fred F. Gearhart to be postmaster at Wheelwright, Ky., in place of Sadie Ryan, resigned.

Elsie F. Fravert to be postmaster at St. Matthews, Ky., in place of F. W. Fravert, resigned.

Charles M. Hall to be postmaster at Jeff, Ky., in place of L. E. Daniel, resigned.

W. Wallace Cox to be postmaster at Crestwood, Ky., in place of W. H. Hampton, resigned.

Grover S. Greear to be postmaster at Blue Diamond, Ky., in place of H. H. Braden, resigned.

Hobart Ison to be postmaster at Blackey, Ky., in place of G. D. Ison, resigned.

Barbra A. Rasnick to be postmaster at Benham, Ky., in place of W. T. Isaacs, removed.

James A. Miller to be postmaster at Wickliffe, Ky., in place of J. A. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Edith Ashby to be postmaster at Uniontown, Ky., in place of Edith Ashby. Incumbent's commission expired August 4, 1926.

Attila C. Devore to be postmaster at Sanders, Ky., in place of Snowden Shirley. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1926.

Melvin C. Bray to be postmaster at Hindman, Ky., in place of M. C. Bray. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1926.

Charles L. Loyd to be postmaster at Fredonia, Ky., in place of C. L. Loyd. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1926.

Della H. Davidson to be postmaster at Fleming, Ky., in place of D. H. Davidson. Incumbent's commission expired August 26, 1926.

LOUISIANA

Beckie D. Coffey to be postmaster at Tullos, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Edward L. Mire to be postmaster at Laplace, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Robert B. Matthews to be postmaster at Castor, La., in place of R. H. Staples, resigned.

William W. Addison to be postmaster at Springhill, La., in place of W. W. Addison. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Edwin H. Biggs to be postmaster at St. Joseph, La., in place of E. H. Biggs. Incumbent's commission expired June 12, 1926.

Kate P. McDonnell to be postmaster at Pelican, La., in place of K. P. McDonnell. Incumbent's commission expired March 7, 1926.

Arthur J. Richard to be postmaster at Lafourche, La., in place of A. J. Richard. Incumbent's commission expired September 11, 1926.

Leroy P. Fulmer to be postmaster at Homer, La., in place of L. P. Fulmer. Incumbent's commission expired May 5, 1926.

Samuel E. Rankin to be postmaster at Haynesville, La., in place of C. C. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1926.

Theodore F. Seiler to be postmaster at Grayson, La., in place of Moses Biggs. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1926.

Otto S. Osterberg to be postmaster at Ferriday, La., in place of O. S. Osterberg. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1925.

Joseph P. Lucas to be postmaster at Dodson, La., in place of J. P. Lucas. Incumbent's commission expired September 2, 1926.

Warren W. Grimes to be postmaster at De Quincy, La., in place of A. H. Galbraith. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1926.

David Dunn to be postmaster at Columbia, La., in place of David Dunn. Incumbent's commission expired September 11, 1926.

William L. Galloway to be postmaster at Arcadia, La., in place of W. L. Galloway. Incumbent's commission expired September 11, 1926.

MAINE

George J. Gott to be postmaster at Brooklin, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Robert J. Dyer to be postmaster at Turner, Me., in place of B. W. Bradford. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1926.

Reed H. Ellis to be postmaster at Rangeley, Me., in place of R. H. Ellis. Incumbent's commission expired August 4, 1926.

Velorus T. Shaw to be postmaster at Prouts Neck, Me., in place of V. T. Shaw. Incumbent's commission expired August 31, 1926.

Luther C. Spiller to be postmaster at Mechanic Falls, Me., in place of L. C. Spiller. Incumbent's commission expired August 4, 1926.

Frank E. Hoyt to be postmaster at Gorham, Me., in place of F. E. Hoyt. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Lloyd A. Harmon to be postmaster at Clinton, Me., in place of L. A. Harmon. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1926.

Howard W. Jones to be postmaster at Bridgton, Me., in place of H. W. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

MARYLAND

Joseph H. Lamon to be postmaster at Severna Park, Md., Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Lawrence M. Taylor to be postmaster at Perryman, Md. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Kenneth E. Smith to be postmaster at Keymar, Md. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Minnie E. Keefauver to be postmaster at Berwyn, Md. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Arthur S. Calhoun to be postmaster at Parkton, Md., in place of J. C. Stiffler, deceased.

Walter W. Flanagan to be postmaster at Deer Park, Md., in place of L. D. Thrasher, deceased.

Harry M. Kimmey to be postmaster at Westminster, Md., in place of H. M. Kimmey. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

William H. Condiff to be postmaster at Solomons, Md., in place of W. H. Condiff. Incumbent's commission expired January 17, 1926.

Mary C. Worley to be postmaster at Riverdale, Md., in place of M. C. Worley. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1926.

Edwin L. Shaw to be postmaster at Cumberland, Md., in place of P. G. Cowden. Incumbent's commission expired April 4, 1926.

LeRoy T. Mankin to be postmaster at Camp Meade, Md., in place of L. F. McGinity. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ethel M. Graham to be postmaster at Bryantville, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Fred S. Black to be postmaster at Auburn, Mass., in place of R. M. Davis, resigned.

William P. Orr to be postmaster at South Attleboro, Mass., in place of Beulah Hartwell, resigned.

Nathaniel E. Lewis to be postmaster at Provincetown, Mass., in place of John Adams, deceased.

Alfred A. Averill to be postmaster at Edgartown, Mass., in place of H. L. Ripley, deceased.

Mabel Holt to be postmaster at Wilmington, Mass., in place of Mabel Holt. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1926.

Myra G. Jordan to be postmaster at West Upton, Mass., in place of M. G. Jordan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1926.

Silas D. Reed to be postmaster at Taunton, Mass., in place of S. D. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

James H. Butler to be postmaster at Pittsfield, Mass., in place of J. H. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Annie E. Cronin to be postmaster at North Wilmington, Mass., in place of A. E. Cronin. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1926.

Louise S. Snow to be postmaster at Middleton, Mass., in place of L. S. Snow. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1926.

Grace G. Kempton to be postmaster at Farnumsville, Mass., in place of G. G. Kempton. Incumbent's commission expired August 10, 1926.

Almon L. Pratt to be postmaster at Belchertown, Mass., in place of A. L. Pratt. Incumbent's commission expired April 13, 1926.

Molly A. Gilman to be postmaster at Allerton, Mass., in place of M. A. Gilman. Incumbent's commission expired August 10, 1926.

MICHIGAN

Daniel F. Grimes to be postmaster at Dansville, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Emory J. Glidden to be postmaster at Lakeside, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Charles M. Cole to be postmaster at Atlantic Mine, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Cameron E. Rose to be postmaster at Walled Lake, Mich., in place of M. M. Baers, resigned.

Otto C. Miller to be postmaster at Halfway, Mich., in place of E. E. Geer, resigned.

James M. Carr to be postmaster at Vassar, Mich., in place of J. M. Carr. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Grace M. Miller to be postmaster at Union City, Mich., in place of G. M. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1926.

Bert Green to be postmaster at Shepherd, Mich., in place of Bert Green. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Menno C. Weber to be postmaster at Saranac, Mich., in place of M. C. Weber. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Bert M. Gould to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, Mich., in place of B. M. Gould. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

John P. Robertson to be postmaster at Metamora, Mich., in place of J. P. Robertson. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Fred B. Kay to be postmaster at Lapeer, Mich., in place of F. B. Kay. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Charles L. Meach to be postmaster at Lakeview, Mich., in place of O. J. Cliffe. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1926.

Fred J. Beaman to be postmaster at Jackson, Mich., in place of F. J. Beaman. Incumbent's commission expired September 20, 1926.

William L. Shults to be postmaster at Hastings, Mich., in place of W. L. Shults. Incumbent's commission expired August 31, 1926.

Ethel P. Colwell to be postmaster at Harrisville, Mich., in place of E. P. Colwell. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1926.

Flora Van Zinderen to be postmaster at Grandville, Mich., in place of Flora Van Zinderen. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1926.

David A. Kooker to be postmaster at Ewen, Mich., in place of D. A. Kooker. Incumbent's commission expired September 7, 1926.

Minnie McGuineas to be postmaster at Elberta, Mich., in place of Minnie McGuineas. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1926.

Charles L. Bean to be postmaster at Conklin, Mich., in place of C. L. Bean. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Charles M. Vermilya to be postmaster at Columbiaville, Mich., in place of C. M. Vermilya. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Samuel C. Kirkbride to be postmaster at Clare, Mich., in place of S. C. Kirkbride. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Walter E. Banyon to be postmaster at Benton Harbor, Mich., in place of W. E. Banyon. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Henry W. Boyle to be postmaster at Bark River, Mich., in place of H. W. Boyle. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Ernest E. Hawes to be postmaster at Applegate, Mich., in place of E. E. Hawes. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1926.

MINNESOTA

William H. Bergman to be postmaster at Plato, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Erick G. Berglund to be postmaster at Pennock, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

John T. Orvik to be postmaster at Nielsville, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Louis A. Muckelberg to be postmaster at Millville, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Claude W. Tucker to be postmaster at Fort Ripley, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Marie D. Anderson to be postmaster at Carlos, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Nan B. L. Welker to be postmaster at Beaver Creek, Minn., in place of G. A. Johnson, resigned.

Thorvald H. Froslee to be postmaster at Vining, Minn., in place of T. H. Froslee. Incumbent's commission expired August 4, 1926.

Charles Olson to be postmaster at Sturgeon Lake, Minn., in place of Charles Olson. Incumbent's commission expired August 30, 1926.

Claire M. Peterson to be postmaster at Stanchfield, Minn., in place of C. M. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired August 30, 1926.

Otis T. Wentzell to be postmaster at Moorhead, Minn., in place of O. T. Wentzell. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1926.

Arch Coleman to be postmaster at Minneapolis, Minn., in place of Arch Coleman. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1926.

Charles A. Allen to be postmaster at Milaca, Minn., in place of C. A. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1926.

Edwin W. Bergman to be postmaster at McGrath, Minn., in place of E. W. Bergman. Incumbent's commission expired August 30, 1926.

Gustav E. Hensel to be postmaster at Howard Lake, Minn., in place of G. E. Hensel. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1926.

Carl J. Johnson to be postmaster at Hendricks, Minn., in place of C. J. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired August 30, 1926.

Clyde H. Hiatt to be postmaster at Granada, Minn., in place of C. H. Hiatt. Incumbent's commission expired September 8, 1926.

Emanuel Nyman to be postmaster at Foley, Minn., in place of Emanuel Nyman. Incumbent's commission expired April 25, 1926.

Nels E. Nelson to be postmaster at Fergus Falls, Minn., in place of N. E. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired August 30, 1926.

Jennie L. Phillips to be postmaster at Clearwater, Minn., in place of J. L. Phillips. Incumbent's commission expired August 30, 1926.

Nettie Layng to be postmaster at Bruno, Minn., in place of Nettie Layng. Incumbent's commission expired August 30, 1926.

Olney A. Solberg to be postmaster at Broton, Minn., in place of O. A. Solberg. Incumbent's commission expired April 25, 1926.

Gilbert J. Brenden to be postmaster at Badger, Minn., in place of G. J. Brenden. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

John Grutsch to be postmaster at Avon, Minn., in place of John Grutsch. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Otto W. Peterson to be postmaster at Audubon, Minn., in place of O. W. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

MISSISSIPPI

Marvin S. McNair to be postmaster at Mount Olive, Miss., in place of M. S. Sudduth, resigned.

Harry D. Hale to be postmaster at Natchez, Miss., in place of T. E. Walton. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1926.

MISSOURI

George T. Holybee, jr. to be postmaster at Platte City, Mo., in place of J. W. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Andrew S. Swafford to be postmaster at Excelsior Springs, Mo., in place of A. S. Swafford. Incumbent's commission expired May 4, 1926.

NEBRASKA

Roy B. Gould to be postmaster at Coleridge, Nebr., in place of H. N. Wallace. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1926.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Herbert E. Walbridge to be postmaster at Enfield, N. H., in place of H. E. Walbridge. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1925.

NEW JERSEY

Luther S. Van Fleet to be postmaster at Three Bridges, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Robert T. Lentz to be postmaster at National Park, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Charles H. Wilson to be postmaster at Swedesboro, N. J., in place of W. K. Sloan, resigned.

Frank J. Allen to be postmaster at Delair, N. J., in place of W. C. Joseph, resigned.

NEW YORK

Arthur E. Brundage to be postmaster at Newburgh, N. Y., in place of A. E. Brundage. Incumbent's commission expired June 10, 1926.

John D. Stivers to be postmaster at Middletown, N. Y., in place of J. D. Stivers. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1926.

NORTH DAKOTA

Frank W. Lovestrom to be postmaster at Adams, N. Dak., in place of F. W. Lovestrom. Incumbent's commission expired September 12, 1926.

OHIO

Estella Wilson to be postmaster at Warsaw, Ohio, in place of E. F. Funk, resigned.

OKLAHOMA

Fannie D. Utterback to be postmaster at Douthat, Okla., in place of W. T. Utterback, deceased.

Warden F. Rollins to be postmaster at Noble, Okla., in place of W. F. Rollins. Incumbent's commission expired July 26, 1926.

Robert B. Hill to be postmaster at Alex, Okla., in place of R. B. Hill. Incumbent's commission expired August 31, 1926.

PENNSYLVANIA

Robert G. Stilwell to be postmaster at Masontown, Pa., in place of G. C. Brown, removed.

Luna J. Sturdevant to be postmaster at North Warren, Pa., in place of L. J. Sturdevant. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1926.

Henry W. Redfoot to be postmaster at Fredonia, Pa., in place of H. W. Redfoot. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Daniel B. Woodward to be postmaster at McCormick, S. C., in place of D. B. Woodward. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1926.

Adam C. Dayson to be postmaster at Johns Island, S. C., in place of A. C. Dayson. Incumbent's commission expired December 22, 1925.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Percy R. Micklebost to be postmaster at Peever, S. Dak., in place of J. A. Norby. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1926.

VERMONT

Margaret W. Bent to be postmaster at Westminster, Vt. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

VIRGINIA

Robert E. Berry to be postmaster at Green Bay, Va., in place of T. Y. Price, removed.

Arthur E. Lybolt to be postmaster at Purcellville, Va., in place of A. G. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1926.

WASHINGTON

Jesse R. Imus to be postmaster at Chehalis, Wash., in place of J. C. Bush, resigned.

WISCONSIN

Edwin H. Jost to be postmaster at Cleveland, Wis., in place of John Lorfeld. Incumbent's commission expired December 22, 1925.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, December 7, 1926

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our heavenly Father, we ask Thy presence, the gift of Thy grace, and the blessing of Thy wisdom. Teach us how to live by blessing Thy divine truth unto us; be gracious and bestow this mercy. Inspire our zeal to live up to the highest and best that is in us. By wise precept and by exalted example, may we do Thy will. In all our obligations to our God and to our country help us, and may we never break faith with ourselves. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CHILD LABOR

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Governor of the State of Kentucky announcing the rejection of the proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, your committee, appointed on the part of the House to join with a similar committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of both Houses had assembled and were ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, beg to report that they have performed that duty and that the President will forthwith communicate to the Congress a message in writing.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the message from the President, which was read by the Clerk.

[For text of message see Senate proceedings of this day, page 29.]

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the reference of the message just read to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and that it be ordered printed.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

S. J. Res. 54. Senate joint resolution to provide for the printing of the Commerce Yearbook.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title:

H. R. 11662. An act authorizing an expenditure of tribal funds of the Crow Indians of Montana to employ counsel to represent them in their claims against the United States.

DEATH OF HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois offers a resolution and asks its immediate consideration. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the following minute be spread upon the record of the House of Representatives:

"Hon. Joseph G. Cannon died in Danville, Ill., November 12, 1926. For 46 years he had been a Member of this House; for 10 years as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; for 8 years as Speaker; and for several years chairman of the Committee on Rules. His service terminated with the Sixty-seventh Congress. Within this Chamber the scene of his life's greatest activities was laid. Here he rendered services to his country which placed him in the front rank of American statesmanship. Here he exhibited characteristics which compelled respect and won admiration. Forceful ability, intrinsic worth, strength of character brought him popular fame and congressional leadership. In him depth and breadth of intellect, with a full and well-rounded development had produced a giant who towered above his fellows and impressed them with his power and his wisdom. A distinguished statesman, a lofty patriot, a unique orator, an unmatched debater, a master of logic and wit, the great and representative citizen of the American Republic has gone into history."

Resolved, That in honor of the distinguished dead the House do now adjourn.

THE SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Accordingly, in accordance with the resolution (at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, Wednesday, December 8, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for December 8, 1926, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(2 p. m.)

Navy Department appropriation bill.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

Comparative strength of the navies.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

694. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement from the offices and bureaus of the Treasury Department showing in detail what officers and employees performed travel on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926; to the Committee on Appropriations.

695. A letter from the secretary of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission transmitting a report of the National Park and Planning Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

696. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, showing exchanges made by this department, and with its several bureaus and offices, of typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices in part payment for new machines; to the Committee on Appropriations.

697. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting, a detailed statement of expenditures for professional and other services; to the Committee on Appropriations.

698. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statement of the financial affairs of the United States Disciplinary Barracks, with a report of The Adjutant General of the Army, together with the reports from the commandants of the barracks and its branches, all for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

699. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients contemplated by act under the head of "Medical charities"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

700. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a final report of administration of what is known as the war minerals relief act; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

701. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports of the Quartermaster General, the Chief of Engineers, the Chief Signal Officer, the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, and the War Department supply division of typewriters, adding machines, and similar labor-saving devices exchanged during the fiscal year; to the Committee on Appropriations.

702. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of the number of publications ordered, received, and distributed by the General Accounting

Office during the fiscal year 1926, and the cost thereof; to the Committee on Printing.

703. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of the General Accounting Office showing the number of typewriters, adding machines, and calculating machines exchanged in part payment for new machines during the fiscal year 1926; to the Committee on Appropriations.

704. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of receipts and expenditures of the American National Red Cross for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, made by the Chief of Finance, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

705. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report showing in detail the officers and employees of the General Accounting Office (other than special agents, inspectors, or employees, required in the discharge of their duties to constantly travel), who during the fiscal year 1926 have traveled on official business from Washington, D. C., to points outside the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Appropriations.

706. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a combined statement of the receipts and disbursements, balances, etc., of the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926 (H. Doc. No. 559); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

707. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of The Adjutant General of the Army, dated December 6, 1926, relative to the administration of the World War adjusted compensation act, so far as the War Department is concerned (H. Doc. No. 562); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

708. A letter from the secretary of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting a copy of the Tenth Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission (H. Doc. No. 561); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

709. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of the work of the General Accounting Office for the fiscal year 1926, with recommendations for the legislation deemed necessary to facilitate the prompt and accurate rendition and settlement of accounts, and concerning other matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

710. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of a commission created in accordance with "An act to provide for the inspection of the battle field of Pea Ridge, Ark."; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

711. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the fiscal year 1926; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

712. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report on the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, pertaining to the building of two types of submarines; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

713. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement showing in detail what civilians or employees of the War Department have traveled on official business outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926; to the Committee on Appropriations.

714. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the annual report to Congress, at the commencement of each session, of all expenditures under the appropriation of \$150,000 made for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the military service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

715. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the annual report authorizing the sale of war supplies; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

716. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce transmitting report that useless papers in the office of the local inspectors Steamboat Inspection Service, Albany, N. Y., have been sold for \$1.35; to the Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

717. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from The Adjutant General of the Army, showing the distribution of Government publications pertaining to the War Department made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926; to the Committee on Printing.

718. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statements of the cost of manufacture, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, at Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Calif.; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal,

Watertown, Mass.; and Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

719. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting final report of administration of what is known as the war minerals relief act (act of Mar. 2, 1919, 40 Stat. 1272), presented in three parts; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

720. A letter from the Chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, transmitting a report showing the publications issued during the fiscal year 1926, with the cost of preparation, printing, and paper; to the Committee on Printing.

721. A letter from the Quartermaster General, transmitting proceedings of the Twenty-eighth National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans held at Des Moines, Iowa, August 15-19, 1926 (H. Doc. No. 550); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

722. A letter from the vice chairman national legislative committee, transmitting proceedings of the Eighth National Convention of the American Legion, held at Philadelphia, Pa., October 11 to 15, 1926 (H. Doc. No. 553); to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and ordered to be printed.

722½. Message from the President of the United States, communicated to the two Houses of Congress at the second session of the Sixty-ninth Congress (H. Doc. No. 483); to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11829) for the relief of Frank E. Ridgely, deceased, and the same was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 14236) granting the consent of Congress to the police jury of Rapides Parish, La., to construct a bridge across Red River at or near Boyce, La.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEDMAN: A bill (H. R. 14237) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Durham, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: A bill (H. R. 14238) to amend section 3702 of the Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McDUFFIE: A bill (H. R. 14239) granting the consent of Congress to the Meridian & Bigbee River Railway Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Tombigbee River at or near Naheola, Ala.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 14240) to amend the provision contained in the act approved March 3, 1915, providing that the Chief of Naval Operations during the temporary absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy shall be next in succession to act as Secretary of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14241) to amend the provision contained in the act approved August 29, 1916, relating to the assignment to duty of certain officers of the United States Navy as fleet and squadron engineers; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COYLE: A bill (H. R. 14242) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works at Quantico, Va.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 14243) to amend section 215 of the Criminal Code and section 53 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 14244) to amend section 215 of the Criminal Code and section 53 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 14245) relating to certain cotton reports of the Secretary of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 14246) granting the consent of Congress to the Maysville Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 14247) to create a Federal farm committee to standardize production of basic agricultural products, levy an excise tax on contracts of purchase of nonstandard of production products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MAGEE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 14248) to amend the provision contained in the act approved March 3, 1915, providing that the Chief of Naval Operations, during the temporary absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, shall be next in succession to act as Secretary of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SUMMERS of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14249) readjusting the cost of furnishing water to lands of the Yakima Indian Reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 14250) to authorize reimposition and extension of the trust period on lands held for the use and benefit of the Capitan Grande Band of Indians in California; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. UPDIKE: A bill (H. R. 14251) to provide additional pay for enlisted men of the United States Navy assigned to duty on submarine vessels of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 14252) relating to the office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BLANTON: A bill (H. R. 14253) extending the limit of time within which Parramore Post, No. 57, American Legion, may construct its memorial building; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 14254) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 14255) directing the Director of the Bureau of the Census and Secretary of Agriculture in the announcement and publication of cotton-production figures for any year for the United States and foreign countries, to include in the totals only actual weight of cotton ginned and baled; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. WARREN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 298) authorizing the Secretary of War to lend 700 cots and 700 blankets to the North Carolina Department of the American Legion for its annual convention to be held at Washington, N. C., August, 1927; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial from 33 municipal councils from the several Provinces of the Philippine Islands protesting against any separation of the Philippine Islands, and demanding complete independence as the only satisfactory solution of the Philippine problem; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 14256) granting an increase of pension to Bethena Starkey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14257) granting an increase of pension to William E. Lytle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14258) granting a pension to Margaret B. Mondon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14259) granting a pension to Washington Badgely; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14260) granting an increase of pension to Malinda Ingram; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14261) granting a pension to Jennie Rosebraugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14262) granting a pension to Polly Stonecipher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14263) granting a pension to Eliza A. Hallock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14264) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Goodwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14265) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Royer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14266) granting a pension to Della Barton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14267) granting an increase of pension to Margaret York; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14268) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 14269) granting a pension to Elizabeth L. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14270) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Waller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARBOUR: A bill (H. R. 14271) for the relief of Harry T. Britten; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BEGG: A bill (H. R. 14272) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Gilkesson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLANTON: A bill (H. R. 14273) granting an honorable discharge to Hiram T. Duncan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRIGHAM: A bill (H. R. 14274) granting an increase of pension to Hattie A. Sears; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 14275) to correct the military record of Gustave Mendel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 14276) granting a pension to Joseph F. Short; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLEARY: A bill (H. R. 14277) granting an increase of pension to Jennie C. Leydet; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 14278) granting an increase of pension to Jane P. Leighton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COYLE: A bill (H. R. 14279) for the promotion and retirement of William H. Santelmann, leader of United States Marine Band; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 14280) granting a pension to Frederick Coldeweh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14281) granting an increase of pension to Mary McGue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 14282) granting a pension to Henrietta V. Hess; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY: A bill (H. R. 14283) granting a pension to Myron Hoff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14284) granting a pension to Sarah Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14285) granting a pension to Emma Kehr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14286) granting a pension to Martha Roepke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DREWRY: A bill (H. R. 14287) granting an increase of pension to Mabel D. Rose; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14288) granting a pension to Mary M. Goodwin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ESTERLY: A bill (H. R. 14289) granting an increase of pension to Kittle A. Miltower; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FENN: A bill (H. R. 14290) to correct the military record of Andrew M. Jeffrey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 14291) for the relief of George King; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14292) for the relief of Charles Meyer, alias George Morris; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 14293) granting a pension to Isabel C. Copp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14294) granting an increase of pension to Amy A. Davidson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14295) granting an increase of pension to Dora E. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14296) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Horner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14297) granting a pension to Charlotte W. Sibley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14298) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Whitman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14299) granting an increase of pension to Agnes R. Goodnow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FREEMAN: A bill (H. R. 14300) granting a pension to Eleanor B. Tyler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14301) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Emeline Harrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARBER: A bill (H. R. 14302) granting a pension to Sarah L. Wedge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14303) granting an increase of pension to Theodosia Hammond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14304) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Stucker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14305) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Walton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14306) granting an increase of pension to Amanda L. Larabee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14307) granting an increase of pension to Barbara E. Matheny; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14308) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Hays; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14309) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Halley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14310) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia E. Dillard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14311) granting an increase of pension to Maria Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 14312) for the relief of Charles Black, alias Angus Black; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GLYNN: A bill (H. R. 14313) to correct the military record of Charles B. Harrison; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14314) granting a pension to Charles B. Harrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14315) granting a pension to Elizabeth L. Travers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14316) granting an increase of pension to Charles G. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HALL of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 14317) granting a pension to Maggie Smithson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14318) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. McCutcheon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14319) granting an increase of pension to Fred J. Driftmeyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14320) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte J. Moffett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14321) granting a pension to Fianna Innman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14322) granting a pension to Susan A. Windsor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14323) granting a pension to Eliza J. Saxon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14324) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Freeman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 14325) granting a pension to Ruth Heston Burke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 14326) granting an increase of pension to Priscilla Storms; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACOBSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 14327) granting a pension to Flora D. Caring; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14328) granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Melvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14329) granting an increase of pension to Mary Crelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14330) granting an increase of pension to Mary Rummel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14331) granting an increase of pension to Christine E. Geiger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14332) granting an increase of pension to Nellie Regan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14333) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Hoyt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14334) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte V. Cruser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14335) granting an increase of pension to Mary O'Neil; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14336) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14337) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Sherwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14338) granting an increase of pension to Louise A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14339) granting an increase of pension to Gertrude Siebert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14340) granting an increase of pension to Mary Gleason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14341) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 14342) granting an increase of pension to Frances Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14343) granting a pension to Watson Comins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14344) granting a pension to Bettie Brackett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 14345) granting an increase of pension to Mary Hatfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14346) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Sheppard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14347) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Shrope; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A bill (H. R. 14348) granting a pension to Kit (Christopher) Dougherty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14349) granting a pension to Fredlena Knight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14350) granting a pension to Emma N. Evey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14351) granting a pension to Mary A. Terry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14352) granting a pension to Luella Meyers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14353) granting a pension to Thirza St. Clair Gandy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14354) for the relief of Alfred Chapleau; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McMILLAN: A bill (H. R. 14355) to refund excess taxes to the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co., the Valk & Murdock Co., and shareholders of the last-mentioned corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'CONNELL of Rhode Island: A bill (H. R. 14356) granting an increase of pension to Mary Barr; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 14357) granting an increase of pension to Effa Swaggott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLIVER of New York: A bill (H. R. 14358) granting an increase of pension to Mary T. Marr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14359) for the relief of John J. McArdle; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 14360) granting an increase of pension to Angeline Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REED of New York: A bill (H. R. 14361) granting an increase of pension to Sarah S. Lutes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14362) granting an increase of pension to Laura Nutt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14363) granting an increase of pension to Emma D. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14364) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Sickinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14365) granting an increase of pension to Emily Roxanna Swart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14366) granting an increase of pension to Kate E. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14367) granting an increase of pension to Sadie A. Coburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14368) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14369) granting an increase of pension to Permella C. Bender; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14370) granting an increase of pension to Emma L. Hemenger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14371) granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Simmons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14372) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 14373) granting an increase of pension to Ora A. Willis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14374) granting a pension to Prime Turcotte; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REED of New York: A bill (H. R. 14375) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROMJUE: A bill (H. R. 14376) granting an increase of pension to Philanda C. Bell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14377) granting an increase of pension to Huldah Leedom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14378) granting a pension to Louisa Fordney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 14379) granting a pension to Arabell Beagle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14380) granting an increase of pension to Susan H. Waring; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SEARS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 14381) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Harrington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14382) granting an increase of pension to John G. Steffes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14383) granting a pension to Anna M. Tidyman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14384) granting an increase of pension to William M. Jordan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14385) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPEAKS: A bill (H. R. 14386) granting an increase of pension to Katharine Whipp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14387) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14388) granting an increase of pension to Parlie Wadsworth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14389) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Ray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14390) granting an increase of pension to Mary Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14391) granting an increase of pension to Mary Pross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14392) granting an increase of pension to Susan Murphey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14393) granting an increase of pension to Louisa B. Noble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14394) granting an increase of pension to Martha Neff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14395) granting an increase of pension to Ida L. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14396) granting an increase of pension to Eliza L. Nicodemus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14397) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Patrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14398) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth H. McIntire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14399) granting an increase of pension to Althea S. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14400) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Foley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14401) granting an increase of pension to Sallie M. Dever; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14402) granting an increase of pension to Alice F. McMullan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14403) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14404) granting a pension to Caroline Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STALKER: A bill (H. R. 14405) granting an increase of pension to Mary Landon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14406) granting an increase of pension to M. Frank Lantz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14407) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Loomis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14408) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. McCutcheon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14409) granting an increase of pension to Emma E. Nelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14410) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Orr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14411) granting an increase of pension to Alida Parkhill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14412) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Pelham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14413) granting an increase of pension to Anna S. Richardson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14414) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Shepard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14415) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Swartwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14416) granting an increase of pension to May Symes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14417) granting an increase of pension to Adelia Van Wormer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14418) granting an increase of pension to Frances C. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14419) granting an increase of pension to Alice D. Washburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14420) granting an increase of pension to Phoebe R. Weaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14421) granting an increase of pension to Lillian H. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14422) granting an increase of pension to Helen E. Winship; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14423) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Wrightman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14424) granting an increase of pension to Julia E. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14425) granting an increase of pension to Caroline S. Byam; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14426) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14427) granting an increase of pension to Erselia Covert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14428) granting an increase of pension to Belle R. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14429) granting an increase of pension to Clara S. Allison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14430) granting an increase of pension to Celestia A. Antes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14431) granting an increase of pension to Carrie A. Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14432) granting an increase of pension to Laura Ball; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14433) granting an increase of pension to Fanny Brayton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14434) granting an increase of pension to Mary P. Bruner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14435) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Charles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14436) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Dawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14437) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14438) granting an increase of pension to Hattie A. Hill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14439) granting an increase of pension to Jennie A. Howard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14440) granting an increase of pension to Helen M. Howes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14441) granting an increase of pension to Celia H. Hulslander; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14442) granting an increase of pension to Miranda Jenks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14443) granting an increase of pension to Betsey J. Keener; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14444) granting an increase of pension to Mary Alida Kilpatrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14445) granting an increase of pension to Mary Krener; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14446) granting a pension to Lydia Hendershot; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14447) granting a pension to Christiann Graham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14448) granting a pension to Nellie B. Hoagland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUMMERS, of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14449) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Gibbins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14450) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Clemens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWEET: A bill (H. R. 14451) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Shaughnessy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14452) granting a pension to Mary Strong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14453) to correct the military record of Albert Campbell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14454) granting an increase of pension to Fannie H. Branian; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14455) granting an increase of pension to Helena Sargent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14456) granting a pension to Lucinda A. Lawrence; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14457) granting an increase of pension to Rosa A. Milligan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14458) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth La Plant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14459) granting an increase of pension to Vina B. Acker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14460) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Denno; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14461) granting an increase of pension to Eliveine Trapp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14462) granting an increase of pension to Rhoda C. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14463) granting an increase of pension to Clarissa Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14464) granting an increase of pension to Johanna Salmon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14465) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Severance; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14466) granting an increase of pension to Frances E. Mack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TABER: A bill (H. R. 14467) granting a pension to Maria F. Tooker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14468) granting an increase of pension to Anna Hagen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14469) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Moss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14470) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14471) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Kisor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14472) granting an increase of pension to Matilda McDougall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14473) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Stowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 14474) granting a pension to Dudley Milam; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14475) granting a pension to Martha Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14476) granting a pension to Peter McCarty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14477) granting a pension to James Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14478) granting a pension to Jackson Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14479) granting a pension to Larkin Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H. R. 14480) granting an increase of pension to Bell Doll; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14481) granting a pension to Florence G. Melton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14482) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Geyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 14483) granting an increase of pension to Mary Latta; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14484) granting an increase of pension to Christina M. Bunz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14485) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 14486) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Mundell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14487) granting an increase of pension to Rilla Grant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14488) granting an increase of pension to Laura A. Messick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14489) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Nihiser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14490) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Lenz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14491) granting an increase of pension to Phebe A. Carr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14492) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Gabelin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14493) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Sheets; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14494) granting an increase of pension to Clara E. Kennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14495) granting an increase of pension to Minnie Sines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAILE: A bill (H. R. 14496) granting an increase of pension to Saidee S. Larkin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14497) granting a pension to Catherine A. Russell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14498) for the relief of Francis Koontz; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14499) granting a pension to Mary J. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14500) granting an increase of pension to Jarena R. Charlton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14501) granting a pension to Carrie B. Frary; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 14502) granting an increase of pension to Flora B. Earl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14503) granting an increase of pension to Hester R. McTaylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 14504) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Peters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOLVERTON: A bill (H. R. 14505) granting an increase of pension to Sallie Wade; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14506) granting an increase of pension to Mollie Gribble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14507) granting a pension to Sarah E. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14508) granting a pension to Mary M. Douglass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14509) granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Falon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14510) granting a pension to William Kyle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14511) granting a pension to Anderson M. Jarrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14512) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Mullens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14513) granting a pension to Marshall Black; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14514) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Camp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14515) granting a pension to Nathaniel Ellison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14516) to correct the military record of Clarence G. Stonestreet; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WYANT: A bill (H. R. 14517) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Austin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14518) granting an increase of pension to Lidy Acheson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14519) granting an increase of pension to Sadie C. Ackerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14520) granting an increase of pension to Lydia I. Beck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14521) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Blakley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14522) granting an increase of pension to Hannah F. Black; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14523) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor B. Beatty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14524) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14525) granting an increase of pension to John Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14526) granting an increase of pension to Jennie A. Clifford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14527) granting an increase of pension to Emma Feiock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14528) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Huston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14529) granting an increase of pension to Rachel E. Henry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14530) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Lutz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14531) granting an increase of pension to Mary Metzger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14532) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Mock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14533) granting an increase of pension to Bertha Otte; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14534) granting an increase of pension to Kate Piper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14535) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14536) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Starrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14537) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Swank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14538) granting an increase of pension to Emma E. Tittle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14539) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. McNelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14540) granting an increase of pension to Evaline Wiant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14541) granting an increase of pension to Dollie Shaner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 14542) granting a pension to William Grimes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14543) granting a pension to Mary Etta Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14544) granting a pension to Mary E. English; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14545) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Norris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14546) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Sunburg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14547) granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Hemming; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14548) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Stevenson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14549) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14550) for the relief of William H. Reynolds; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14551) granting a pension to Martin Bobo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14552) granting a pension to Joseph Schilling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14553) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Fawver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14554) granting a pension to Cassander Twigg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14555) granting a pension to John McDonnell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14556) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. McKenzie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3266. By Mr. EATON: Petition of members of the Garden Club of Somerset Hills, N. J., urging enactment of bill to establish a national arboretum; to the Committee on the Library.

3267. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of John K. Howard, care of Gaston, Snow, Saltonstall & Hunt, Shawmut Bank Building, Boston, Mass., and others, recommending favorable consideration of House bill 10554, providing for increasing the salaries of Federal judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3268. By Mr. KINDRED: Petition of Alexander B. Andrews, chairman, and other members of the American Bar Association, favoring the passage of the Federal judges' salary increase bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3269. Also, petition of the metal trades department, American Federation of Labor, with reference to the condition that exists in the shipbuilding plants of this country and preventing the further expenditures of public moneys in industrial establishments that are known to discriminate against American trade-unionists and other citizens; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

3270. Also, petition of the United States Immigration Inspectors' Association of New York, pledging its continued support of all legislation intended for the further strengthening of the Immigration Service, particularly of such measures as may insure a permanent and equitable system of promotion, and which are consistent with true efficiency and constructive economy; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

3271. Also, petition of Women's Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act, of New York, that the voters of the State of New York expressed their disapproval of the Volstead Act by a tremendous majority, and that the necessary changes in the Volstead Act be made to meet the wishes of the voters of New York State, as set forth in the referendum, viz, to lift the ban on beverages which are not intoxicating in fact, which fact is to be determined by the laws of the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3272. By Mr. KNUTSON: Petition signed by I. H. Brunskill and others, of Sauk Centre and Osakis, Minn., protesting against compulsory Sunday observance law; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3273. By Mr. LEHLBACH: Petition of sundry dealers, jobbers, and manufacturers, favoring the passage of the White radio bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

3274. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the American Federation of Labor, favoring the passage of Senate bill 3170 and House bill 9498, which provide compensation for

employees injured and dependents of employees killed in certain maritime employment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3275. By Mr. SUMMERS of Washington: Petition signed by E. B. Irish and others, of Granger, Wash., protesting against the enactment of compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3276. Also, petition signed by A. Beck and others, of Granger, Wash., protesting against the enactment of compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, December 8, 1926

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our heavenly Father, we come to Thee this morning with shadows about us. We realize that one has passed from earthly scenes. We fail to understand Thy dealings. There are times when we would know and we shall know. Minister, we beseech of Thee, to that family yonder. We think of the honored Member of this high body of men devoted to best interests. Comfort the sorrowing hearts. May each life be stayed on Thee and out of the shadows may there come the promise of the morning fullness.

Remember any who are in sorrow. Minister to each heart, we beseech of Thee, and may we hear the voice divine saying, "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." May we be true to Thee, our Father, and however long or short may be our stay on this earthly scene may we make it evident that the highest purpose of our being is to honor Thee and to bless mankind. We ask every favor in Christ Jesus' name. Amen.

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania, appeared in his seat to-day.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

DEATH OF SENATOR MCKINLEY

Mr. DENEEN. Mr. President, it is my sad duty formally to announce to the Senate that yesterday afternoon my late colleague, the Hon. WILLIAM BROWN MCKINLEY, died at Martinsville, Ind., after a lingering illness of nearly eight months.

Senator MCKINLEY served with distinction for 14 years in the House of Representatives and nearly 6 years in the Senate. This is not the proper time to speak of the services he rendered to the State of Illinois and to the country, nor to refer to the fine qualities of his character and the esteem in which he was held by his associates in Congress. At another time I shall ask that a day be set aside upon which proper tribute may be paid to his memory. For the present I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent for their immediate consideration.

The resolutions (S. Res. 284) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY, late a Senator from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of 15 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed as the committee under the second resolution Mr. DENEEN, Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas, Mr. MOSES, Mr. OVERMAN, Mr. McNARY, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. SHORTRIDGE, Mr. ASHURST, Mr. WELLS, Mr. BROUSSARD, Mr. FESS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ERNST, Mr. STEPHENS, and Mr. TYSON.

Mr. DENEEN. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of my deceased colleague, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 9, 1926, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, December 8, 1926

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed heavenly Father, we would turn our hearts toward Thee. We are comforted that Thy love springs from Thy compassion rather than from our merits. Behind the poorest mortal that trembles on the verge of wreck and ruin throbs the heart of the God of love! We thank Thee more than human lips can tell. Be Thou the power within ourselves, that we may contribute to the abiding realities of a great Nation. In every way enable us to be strong, unselfish, patriotic, and fearless in the defense of that which is right and in condemnation of that which is wrong. Through Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one of his clerks.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business of Calendar Wednesday be dispensed with to-day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the business of Calendar Wednesday be dispensed with to-day. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—THE BUDGET FOR 1928

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, transmitting the Budget for 1928, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Herewith is transmitted the Budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928. The receipts and expenditures shown in detail in the Budget are summarized in the following statement:

Summary (exclusive of postal revenues and postal expenditures paid from postal revenues)

	Estimated, 1928	Estimated, 1927	Actual, 1926
Receipts:			
Customs.....	\$601,800,000.00	\$616,800,000.00	\$579,430,092.86
Income tax.....	2,090,000,000.00	2,190,000,000.00	1,982,040,088.58
Miscellaneous internal revenue.....	568,985,000.00	619,685,000.00	855,599,289.26
Miscellaneous receipts.....	511,968,077.00	600,295,688.00	545,686,219.44
Total receipts.....	3,772,753,077.00	4,026,780,688.00	3,962,755,690.14
Total expenditures (including reduction of the public debt required by law to be made from ordinary receipts).....	3,572,049,214.00	3,643,701,593.00	3,584,987,873.50
Excess of receipts.....	200,703,863.00	383,079,095.00	377,767,816.64

In carrying out the purposes of the Budget system so wisely prescribed by the Congress in June, 1921, the executive branch and the legislative branch of the Government have been collaborators. It has been a great demonstration of cooperation made possible by our form of government. The results of this united effort have gone directly to the people of this Nation. The real object back of this united effort has been to make the greatest possible return to the people of the money which was taken from them to finance the World War. And this has been accomplished not to the detriment of the Federal service, not by the withholding of funds for necessary and worthy purposes, but to the advantage of that service and of the business of the people. It has required us to put our house in order and to provide for its management in a scientific business way, not alone for its current operations but also for its future requirements.

In the span of a little more than five years there have been three substantial reductions in taxes. The direct result of this has been that the people have been permitted to retain more of their own earnings for their own use and productive investment. And from this, and probably to a greater extent